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# **THE FIRST TWO MALONE FAMILIES TO SETTLE IN GIBSON COUNTY, INDIANA TERRITORY**

## **VOLUME 1**

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Written and Researched by *Steve Malone*

*“To forget one’s ancestors is  
to be a brook without a source,  
a tree without a root.”*

- CHINESE PROVERB





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# THE FIRST TWO MALONE FAMILIES TO SETTLE IN GIBSON COUNTY, INDIANA TERRITORY VOLUME 1

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The history of the first Malone families to settle in the lower Wabash River Valley and their Malone and Hunter ancestors. Descendant surnames include:

Bell	Cook	Horney	Mathews	Norman	Simms	Suratt
Bennett	Cox	Jones	Mauck	Pollard	Sims	Weisgerber
Blase	Crum	Koch	Morrison	Price	Smith	Williams
Book	Elder	Maben	Mounce	Ridenour	Stivers	Wilson
Boswell	Harrison	Mans	Mounts	Russell	Sumner	Yerkes
Bruner	Higginson	Marvel	Mountz	Short	Sumners	

Brothers James and John Malone and their descendants settled in the following areas:

Montgomery Township, **Gibson County, Indiana** by 1815.

Christy Township, **Lawrence County, Illinois** by 1826.

Smith Township, **Posey County, Indiana** by 1838.

Palestine, **Crawford County, Illinois** in 1850.

Phillips Township, **White County, Illinois** prior to 1870.

## First Edition

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Major sections all start on odd numbered pages.*

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## Public Domain

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This book is hereby placed in the public domain. It is hoped that free and easy access to this research will enable my distant relatives to connect to a very rich past that will inspire our future generations to achieve their full potential.

## Dedication

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This book is dedicated to my father's sister: my aunt, **Eathel Pauline "Pat" (Malone) Waltman**, the last surviving child of **Eva Pearl (Wiggins) Malone** and **Paul Edward Malone**.

Her razor-sharp memory (at the age of 93, no less) of her early childhood in the early 1920s in East Saint Louis, Illinois has been essential in connecting our family with the early Gibson County Malones. Without her help our family's connection to any Malone relatives earlier than her father would very likely have been lost forever.



## Acknowledgments

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Special thanks are due to Bonnie Johnson of the Princeton Public Library in Princeton, Indiana, whose excellent research provided a number of resources that have been invaluable to building a solid foundation for this family history. Thanks also to Diane Waggoner of the Mary Smith Fay

Genealogy Library in Carmi, Illinois for her assistance with the Malones of Posey County, Indiana and White County, Illinois, and to Connie Conrad for her help with courthouse files from Posey County, Indiana. Special thanks are due Marti Martin of the Woodford County Historical Society for her help with the Malones and Hunters of Woodford County, Kentucky. And thanks to Dan Elliott and his associates, whose tireless work at finding and recovering forgotten grave sites in Gibson County has been crucial to connecting individuals with their correct family.

Likewise, thanks to Catherine Sloan-Black, Julie Braden, Ross Brand, Bernetta Davis, Della Doak, Christopher Doyle, Netta (Sims) Easter, Bill Fairbanks, Shirley Malone Fritsche, Elizabeth A. Gaines, Marilyn Cahall (Malone) Greenfield, Jackie Hendricks, Rick and Liz Hensley, Angela (Brown) Howard, Beth Hunter, Jean Vaughn Hunter, Frank Huntley, Sandra Iglesia, Diane Pollard Keiser, John Key, Gary King, John M. King, Annie (Wiley) Malone, Mary Ellen (Adams) Malone, William Dean Malone, Gwyn McGarvey, Jeanne Parlette, Noel Parsons, Jon Leslie Patton, Flossie (Jordan) Price, Stephen L. Rice, Ronald G. Schuyler, Avon H. "Joe" Schwab, Leeann Scott, Byrom T. Wehner, and Nancy (Browne) Wehner who have provided invaluable contacts, help, source material, information, encouragement, corroborations and/or corrections.

Extra special thanks are due Beverley Audrey (Malone) Lundak, Marguerite Mayre "Markie" (Malone) Madden, Patricia Helen Malone and Randolph Scofield Malone for sharing some incredible family lore that has been handed down through generations of their families. And also extra special thanks to Randolph Scofield Malone for bearing the expense of y-DNA testing that corroborates some of the conclusions reached in this book.

Special thanks also to Phil and Martha Earles, genealogists who live in Gibson County, for their willingness to lend a hand. And perhaps most of all, thanks are due Gil Stormont, author of *History of Gibson County*. His book is the cornerstone upon which most of the following research is built.

The following individuals provided financial assistance to place printed copies of this e-book in libraries in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri. I am especially grateful for their help:

**Carol Adams, Julie Braden, Ross Brand, Netta Easter, Joan Gardner, Jon Goldman, Ken Greenwell, Jackie Hendricks, Angela Howard, Beth Hunter, Beverley Lundak, Mike Malone, Pat Malone, Rob Malone, Flossie Price, Stephen Rice, Ron Schuyler, Byrom Wehner and Cindy Wiltermood.**

## About the Author

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I am a fourth great grandson of both **John Malone, Senior** and **John Hunter, Junior**. **James Malone, Senior**, the son of the former, married the latter's daughter, **Christiana Hunter**. Their son, **Absalom Malone**, born 1823, married **Permelia Williams**. Their son, **William Thomas Malone**, born about 1859, married **Minnie Russell**. She died around the time of the birth of my grandfather, **Paul Edward Malone**, who was born 21 July 1888. He married **Eva Pearl Wiggins**, who gave birth to **Paul Elmar Malone** on 26 July 1922. He married **Mary Ellen Adams**, who gave birth to me in 1956, the last of four children. I married **Mary Alea Sando** in 1988. We have no children, so any further extension of my side of our family tree is left to my three nieces and one nephew (there is no male to carry on the Malone surname in our branch of the tree).

I received a bachelor's degree from the University of Washington College of Architecture and Planning in 1991. I got interested in family history in October 2010. I had spent twenty years as a professional planner performing research and analysis similar to what follows; information that was used by local elected and appointed officials in making often contentious land use decisions. Some relevant personal and professional accomplishments include:

- For three years I was the Ada County Development Services staff liaison to the Ada County Historic Preservation Council in Boise, Ada County, Idaho.
- I authored the Ada County Historic Preservation Council's *2006 Preservation Plan for Cultural and Historic Resources*.
- In 1995 I self-published a book on the world's bicycle-themed postage stamps entitled *Illustrated Bikes on Stamps*. This work has been placed in the public domain and can be downloaded for free at [books.google.com](http://books.google.com).



*Photo at right:  
The author on his way  
to a 4<sup>th</sup> place finish in the  
50-59 age bracket of the  
2008 Bogus Basin Hill Climb.*

## Overview

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This work is organized in two volumes.

In the first volume you will find analysis of available facts and the conclusions reached in researching these families. It includes an extensive *Bibliography* listing the many sources that were accessed in researching this book. Also included are two addenda: one that covers what is known of the other identified children of John Malone, Senior and another that describes what is known of the proven and likely children of John Hunter, Junior. Neither listing is likely to include all of their children that survived to adulthood – they merely state what was known when this edition was published.

The second volume contains extensive appendices of the Malones of the Lower Wabash River Valley, including many individuals that are definitely not part of our clan. Individuals researching descendants of James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior may well find a wealth of information there, particularly in regard to Civil War military service and available court records. Even these records are incomplete, but perhaps they will whet someone else's appetite to delve deeper in to the lives of their ancestors?

It is hoped that these volumes will facilitate future research about the families mentioned herein, and will be an essential resource for future research of the ancestors and many descendants of John Hunter, Junior and John Malone, Senior.

Physical copies of this **first edition** were donated to the  
following libraries at the time of publication:

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### **ILLINOIS**

*Belleville Public Library*  
*Edgar County Genealogical Library*  
*Illinois State Library*  
*Jacksonville Area Gen and Hist Society*  
*Lawrence County Historical Society*  
*Mary Smith Fay Genealogy Library*

### **KENTUCKY**

*Cynthiana-Harrison County Library*  
*Kentucky State Library*  
*Lexington Public Library*  
*Union County Public Library*  
*Woodford County Historical Society*

### **IDAHO**

*Idaho History Center*

### **INDIANA**

*Indiana State Library*  
*Oakland City Public Library*  
*Owensville Public Library*  
*Poseyville Carnegie Public Library*  
*Princeton Public Library*  
*Willard Library*

### **MISSOURI**

*Missouri State Library*  
*Poplar Bluff Public Library*

“Excellence is to do a common thing  
in an uncommon way.”

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

## PREFACE

My father, Paul Elmar Malone (1922-1980), was the son of Eva Pearl Wiggins (1894-1999) and Paul Edward Malone (1888-1967). He had seven other siblings, only two of whom survived beyond infancy. A sister, Edna Frieda (Malone) Ricks, died in early adulthood on her first wedding anniversary, and Paul Elmar died when he was only 58 years old, about six years after he had retired from the United States Air Force. His mother, Eva Pearl, lived to just short of her 105<sup>th</sup> birthday and would no doubt have been an incredible resource if, in 1986 when I last saw her, I had the deep interest in family history that I do now. But that was not the case, so by the time this project was undertaken, only his sister, Eathel Pauline “Pat” (Malone) Waltman, was alive to provide a link to our Malone past. She was born in 1917, making her 93 years old at the time. She has lived her entire life in and around East Saint Louis, Illinois, outliving (both in terms of quality and quantity) all of her immediate and most of her extended family.

When asked about my grandfather, my father would say nothing, eventually avoiding the subject by concocting a story that his father had been raised in an orphanage. It wasn’t until I visited Aunt Pat a few months into a 12-month long, 17,000 mile bicycle trip in 1985 that I received a different accounting of things. My grandfather and grandmother didn’t get along very well, and in the mid-1930s they had split up. He had fabricated an emergency to get my grandmother to cash in their life insurance policy. Once he had the money he was never again seen by his family. His abrupt departure meant that my grandmother ended up living with her two bachelor brothers – “Mike” (Murphy) and “Wib” (Wilbert) Wiggins. For a variety of reasons, they didn’t understand my father and, likewise, he couldn’t understand them. This turn of events turned my father’s world upside down, and he never forgave his father for the turmoil that it caused him. The event held little trauma for Pat, as she married Harry Waltman soon afterward and was thus distanced from the repercussions. And his other sister, Frieda, died young, so it is impossible to say how it had affected her.



*Pat & Frieda Malone in high school,  
East Saint Louis, Illinois.*

In March 2010 my mother bought the house across the street from me. In helping her pare down her belongings after the death of her significant other, Vincent Marions, I happened upon a portion of my father’s Air Force service record. Most of it had been picked over and sent to one of my two brothers, but a few interesting bits remained. A DD-398 form in his records provided the first clue to our Malone past. It was completed in the early 1950’s and contained information about family history and next of kin. It stated that his father, Paul Edward Malone, was born in Poseyville, Posey County, Indiana on 21 Jul 1888. A search of findagrave.com revealed that after his death on 3 Aug 1967 Paul

Edward Malone had been buried at the Orting Soldier's Home and Colony in Pierce County, Washington. His records at the Soldier's Home confirmed that his place and date of birth matched those found in the DD-398 form and Find a Grave. The irony is that just three years later we would move to a new home less than 20 miles from where he died, never knowing he had lived so close by.

This discovery piqued my interest considerably, so I called Aunt Pat to see if she could provide any other clues to our past. She recalled that her grandfather's name was Tom and that he was a blacksmith in Poseyville, though he had died a few years before she was born. The 1860 Census for Poseyville listed the family of blacksmith Thomas J. Malone, who at the time had five children, including two year old Thomas J. Malone. But there was a second Malone family living in Poseyville at the time, just a few doors from Thomas, that of Absalom Malone, who was also a blacksmith. To further confound things, Absalom had a son named William Thomas Malone that was born around the same time as Thomas' son. How could I be certain that either of these Thomases was or was not my great grandfather?



*Right: Paul Edward Malone (center), circa 1915, likely at Fort Flagler, Washington.  
Above: Grave marker found at Orting Soldier's Home and Cemetery, Orting, Washington.*

Finding that answer seemed impossible, as I could not find Paul Edward Malone in either the 1900 or 1910 Census records (I discovered later that in 1906 he was in Bellingham, Washington and that he had boasted to his daughter of having travelled from coast to coast seven times by the 1930s, and that the family had lived on a houseboat on the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for quite some time). Likewise, I could find no 1900 Census record for his father, Thomas.

I called Aunt Pat to see if there were any more clues that she could give me about the family. She said there were always lots of Malone relatives living close by – plenty of aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews and cousins – and that there was always a wedding, funeral or other family event to attend nearly every week. She then mentioned that her dad spent a lot of time with a cousin that lived on 10<sup>th</sup> Street, just around the corner from where they were living at the time. I then dug up all the Malone WWI Draft Registration

Cards for East Saint Louis and plotted them on a map. The cousin on 10<sup>th</sup> Street was named Clarence Lafayette Malone and he was born in Crossville, White County, Illinois in 1886, making him two years older than Paul Edward Malone. I confirmed with Aunt Pat that Clarence was the right person, and she added that he had a son, Clovis, a fact that was confirmed by 1920 Census records. And I found out later that Paul's family eventually also lived on 10<sup>th</sup> Street, about five blocks away from Clarence's family.

The 1900 Census of Crossville, Illinois shows that Clarence was the son of Ab Malone, who appeared to be the same Absalom Malone who had been living near to Thomas J. Malone at Poseyville in 1860. A review of 1870 and 1880 Census records confirmed this.

The final proof was found in the application that Paul Edward Malone completed to gain residence at the Orting Soldiers Home in Orting, Washington. It told me that his parents were W. T. Malone and Minnie Russell.

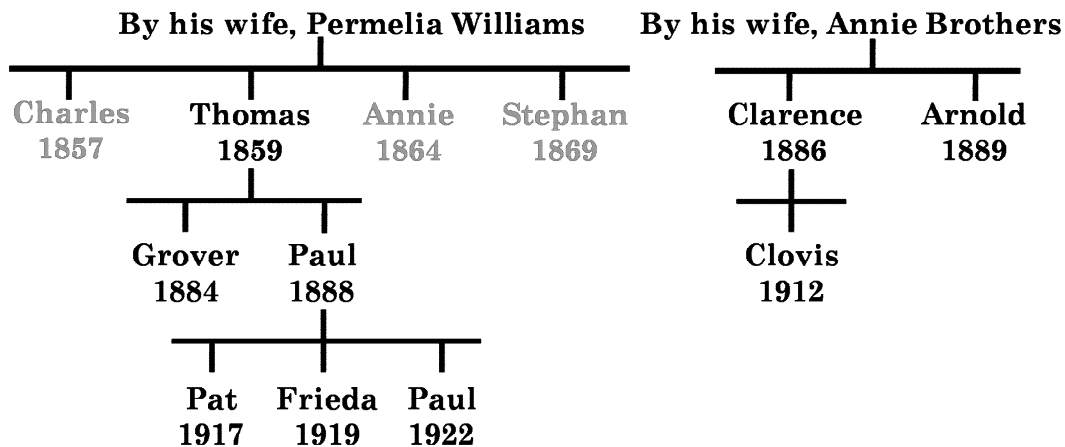


*Clarence Lafayette Malone at home in Saint Louis, Missouri with his son, Clovis Dewitt Malone and wife, Fannie Olive (Jayne) Malone. Circa 1920.*

As luck would have it, I had initially overlooked this information due to a technical glitch (a browser that only showed every other image in the report). As a result, in the interim I had misinterpreted the relationship between Paul and Clarence, and reached the conclusion that the other Tom – Thomas J. Malone – was my ancestor. And it was only the great difficulty in tracing his line that eventually caused me to write this book and attempt to contact my many distant cousins. The irony is, if I had found the names of Paul Edward Malone's parents when I first viewed his soldiers home application, I never would have written this book, as from there the path from William Thomas, to Absalom and his wife Permelia, to James and his wife Christiana, was clearly marked. So instead

of jumping on the freeway I got lost on some back roads. And I am very, very glad that I did!

## **SOME OF ABSALOM M. MALONE'S DESCENDANTS IN EAST SAINT LOUIS**



*This chart shows Absalom's six children that survived to adulthood, highlighting those that lived in East Saint Louis, Illinois around the 1920s.*

There is a record of William Thomas Malone marrying Minnie Russell in White County, Illinois on 5 Sep 1878, which states that his father was Absalom Malone and his mother was Permelia Williams.

Absalom's biography is contained in a history of White County, Illinois, establishing that he was a son of James Malone (Senior) and Christiana Hunter. And a history of Gibson County, Indiana established that James Malone, Senior moved to Indiana with his brother, John, Junior. Starting from there, this research has established, to the extent possible, the make up of each of their families and confirmed that the Absalom and Thomas living in Poseyville in 1860 were sons of James Malone, Senior. The dozens of family clues provided by Aunt Pat were found to fit together seamlessly, confirming my family's connection to the early Gibson County Malones.

Finding these distant ancestors and many distant living cousins has been thoroughly enjoyable to me, and the many hours of intense effort has been quite possibly the most fulfilling effort in a lifetime of significant events and personal accomplishments. It has put to use every skill that I've acquired in the past few decades of my working life, and that fact in itself has been a great reward. The facts and stories that I have uncovered in researching this family have far exceeded my wildest expectations. I hope that others will get some similar measure of satisfaction in reading this book and gaining a better knowledge of our shared heritage.

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“He is no great heir  
that inherits not  
his ancestor’s virtues.”

- PROVERB

## PURPOSE

There were a large number of Malones living in sparsely populated Gibson County, Indiana in the mid-nineteenth century: a time when Census records had finally started enumerating individual family members, as opposed to just listing heads of household. In many cases there were households containing individuals of the same or similar name and approximate age as those found in other households, making it difficult to accurately establish which family they had descended from. The main goal of this book is to see if it can be determined how all of these early Malone individuals are related. A secondary goal is to learn a bit more about them, their ancestors and their immediate descendants.

From Gil R. Stormont's *History of Gibson County, Indiana* (1914), page 1034, we know that "*James [Malone], Sr., had a brother John [Junior], who accompanied him to this county.*" It is these two brothers and their children, especially their sons named John, Thomas, Andrew and Absalom, which were the primary impetus to write this book. For some of these children their connection can clearly be established from published sources or court records, while a few are rather nebulous and a completely unambiguous connection may never be made.

James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior were clearly pioneers, and their arrival at such an early period in Indiana history provides a unique opportunity. Such a limited number of Malones, in the absence of other nearby Malone clans, living in such a specific, sparsely populated geographic area, lends itself to investigative analysis. While very nearly all of the Malones in Gibson County prior to 1850 will be conclusively documented to derive from one of these two families, the placement of a small remainder will have to rely upon facts, logic and a preponderance of circumstantial evidence in order to ascertain their most likely placing therein.

An unexpected, yet very welcome, result of researching this book is that it has been possible to conclusively establish the identity of the father of our two main subjects and to tentatively establish the time and likely means of his emigration to America. It was also found that he had other children, whom you will also learn about.

In conducting this research the family name is nearly always spelled Malone from 1820 on. It appears that by this time period the majority of the members of our Malone clan were literate. Earlier records use both Melone and Malone, as illiterate family members were not able to provide record keepers with the 'correct' spelling (remember that family names were originally spelled phonetically, and thus there are several ways to correctly spell our surname – our branch of the family, from John Malone, Senior on down, has chosen Malone as the correct spelling).

Various well intended transcribers have mutilated the surnames of John Malone, Senior's descendants in their efforts at interpreting records that are often blurry, faded, faint, torn, smudged, or smeared. Though just as often, the handwriting of the original record taker simply had left a lot to be desired. Spelling variations for Malone that have been found in historical record transcriptions include Milone, Mitane, Maline, Milam, Malare, Malon,

Valone, Molone, Molones and likely others that are so obscure that the records remain lost. And there are a large number of other surnames of relatives that have proven even more challenging, due to the difficulty of making an accurate transcription from records that were written based upon how the name sounded phonetically. The great challenge in conducting this research has been in finding records obscured by incorrect transcriptions. My ability to find needed records had been greatly improved by countless unknown others that had caught many such transcription errors before my research had started.

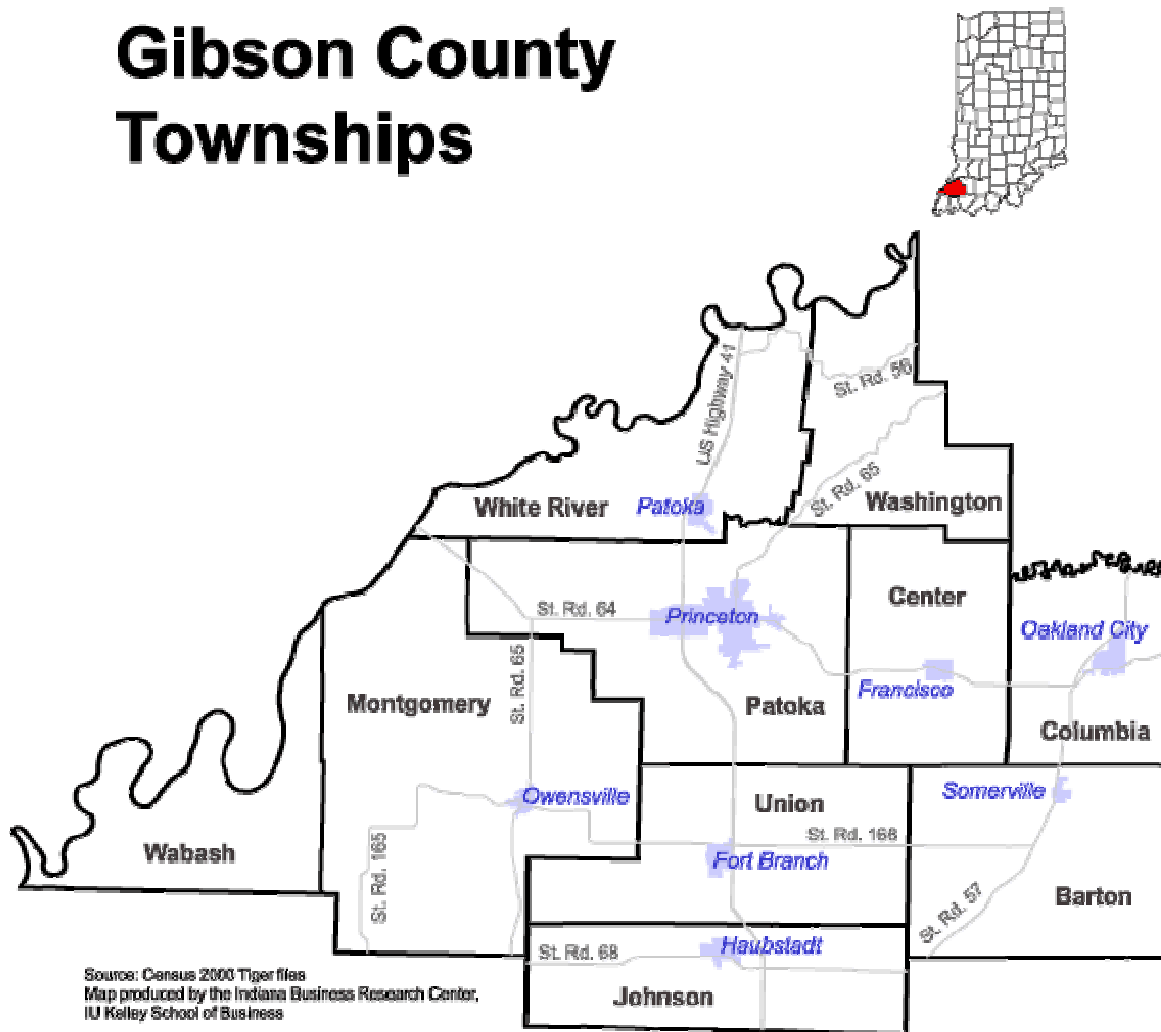
Another minor purpose of this book is to assist descendants with pursuing membership in either the Sons of the American Revolution or the Daughters of the American Revolution. Membership does two things: First, it honors the memories of our known patriot ancestors: John Malone, Senior; John Hunter, Junior and/or John Hunter, Senior; and second, it provides a means for your future descendants to find their connection to the rich family history that you are about to read.

This assistance is found in the Conclusions section, which summarizes the sources proving the marriages of James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior, and the sources proving parentage for each of their children. Not all lines are provable, as only one of the generations, from the applicant to the patriot ancestor, is allowed to be proven by indirect means. But for many descendants, sources of proof for the generations that are typically the most difficult to prove – those of the patriot, his child and grandchild – are summarized in the Conclusions.

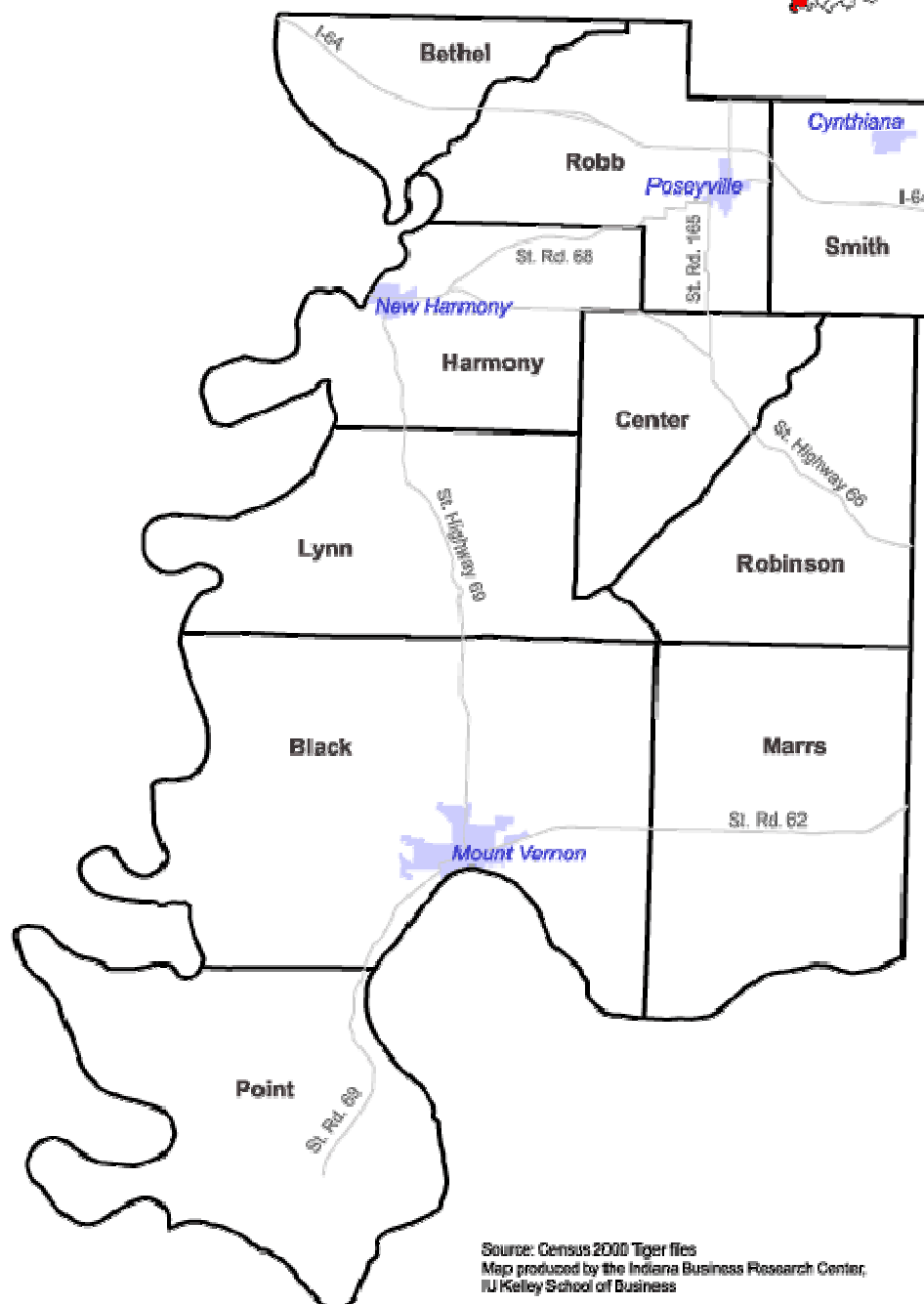
## BACKGROUND

In researching these families it is helpful to know the towns and townships of Gibson County and Posey County, Indiana, and those of Lawrence County, Illinois, all of which are shown in the maps that follow.

# Gibson County Townships



# Posey County Townships



## Lawrence County Townships



It is worth noting that the area surrounding Owensville in Montgomery Township, Gibson County was the epicenter of these two Malone families. James Malone, Senior lived there up until the last few years before his death, which occurred in Jan 1866 near Poseyville, Posey County, Indiana. And John Malone, Junior lived there until his death on 9 Aug 1869.

Jas. A. Tartt, in his book *History of Gibson County Indiana* (1884), describes Montgomery Township as “*the best and most finely improved township in all the county; and here we find the model farms, the most beautiful farm residences, furnished with many of the conveniences of modern life.*” It is also the largest township in the state of Indiana, being over 58,000 acres.

Owensville was created by Phillip Brisco in 1817, when he filed the town plat consisting of 52 parcels and five out parcels. The town progressed satisfactorily until 1876 when a fire destroyed many of the wood framed businesses on the eastern side of the town square. It was not until 1881 that Owensville was incorporated, perhaps in order to better provide needed civic services, such as fire protection.

John Junior’s two sons, Benjamin Franklin and John III, were the first to spread their wings from Owensville, settling a little to the north and across the Wabash River in Christy Township, Lawrence County, Illinois. Next were James Senior’s sons, Thomas J. and Absalom M., who migrated a very short distance south to abutting Robb & Smith Townships, Posey County, Indiana. They were later joined by their brother Henry Harrison, who settled in Smith Township. James Senior’s son Alfred moved to Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois (Crawford County is north of and abutting Lawrence County). First Thomas, and then Absalom, migrated west across the Wabash River from Posey

County to Philips Township, White County, Illinois. Most of the others, with the exception of John Junior's son David Rollin, who moved frequently, remained in Gibson County, though a few ventured beyond Montgomery Township. Up until around World War I the vast majority of descendants remained in the Lower Wabash River Valley. Subsequent industrialization caused them to disperse, though the majority of descendents still live in the Midwest.

In White County, Illinois the primary towns of interest are Phillipstown and Crossville. Phillipstown was located on an old Indian trail from Vincennes, Indiana to Shawneetown, Illinois, which in the 1830s was used by a daily four-horse stage that travelled between these two towns. It was the main town of the township prior to the railroad, at one time boasting of five roads leading into it. A few miles to the east is New Harmony, Indiana, the site of the failed utopian community of Harmony, Indiana which had been established by Robert Owen.

When the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad was being planned through White County it was envisioned that it would go through Phillipstown, but some local landowners held out. Meanwhile, Thomas Cross offered to provide right-of-way to the west of Phillipstown near a tiny village then known as Aberdeen. The railroad accepted. Thomas Cross platted the town of Crossville nearby and local economic prosperity shifted there. Aberdeen faded away and Phillipstown withered, though it still exists today.

In Lawrence County, Illinois, Christy Township is the primary area of interest. The sole town is Sumner, located in the northern part of the township. Bridgeport, in neighboring Bridgeport Township is about equally distant. Both towns were of roughly equal importance as markets for the farms of our clan.

In *Indiana Land Entries Volume 2: Vincennes District Part 1 1807—1877* by Margaret A. Waters (1949) on page 70 is a listing of property purchased by John Malone (Junior). He made final payment on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 2 South, Range 11 West (T2S, R11W) on 10 Dec 1828, and on the east half of the same quarter section on 20 Mar 1830 (a large portion of this property was still in John's possession when he died in 1869). While it was part of Knox County, T2S, R11W was known as Seminary Township. The specific date of purchase for the two properties just described is not known, but John's property is listed amongst those noted as occurring while Seminary Township was still part of Knox County. The property's jurisdiction was changed to Gibson County on 9 Mar 1813, suggesting he likely was there prior to that time. He is known to have been at a sale held in Knox County, Indiana Territory for the estate of William Pierce on 5 Nov 1814, where he purchased a gun and shot bag. However, these facts are somewhat contradicted by the 1850 and 1860 Census records and the gravestone for his son, Andrew Jackson Malone, who was born in Kentucky on 29 Dec 1814.<sup>1</sup> But it is possible that he may have been there on more than one occasion making preparations prior to moving his family to their future home.

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<sup>1</sup> *Probate Records for the Settlement of the Estate of William Pierce*, Wabash Valley Visions & Voices: A Digital Memory Project, [visions.indstate.edu](http://visions.indstate.edu).

John Junior and/or James Senior appear to have moved the roughly one hundred miles from Woodford County, Kentucky to Gibson County, Indiana around early 1815. Per Census records, James' son, Thomas Jefferson Malone, in 1816 was the first of his family to be born in Gibson County, likely predating Indiana's statehood on 11 Dec 1816. And John Junior's son Andrew Jackson Malone, born 29 Dec 1814, was likely the last member of either family to be born in Kentucky. Finally, Stormont tells of James Malone, Junior, who was born on 5 May 1811, coming to Gibson County when only three years of age. Thus the families are likely to have arrived between 29 Dec 1814 and May 1815. They were the first Malone families to settle in Indiana Territory, and Thomas Jefferson appears to have been the only child of either family born in Indiana while it was still a territory.

Gibson County remained sparsely populated during the main period of interest, which is from just before statehood to 1850. Due to the poor condition of 1820 Census records for

TABLE OF DISTANCES														
FOR														
GIBSON CO.,														
INDIANA.														
	BUENA VISTA.	DONGOLA.	FORT BRANCH.	FRANCISCO.	HAUBTSTADT.	HAZLETON.	KIRKSVILLE.	OAKLAND.	OWENSVILLE.	PATOKA.	PRINCETON.	PORT GIBSON.	SUMMITVILLE.	WARRENTON.
BUENA VISTA . . . . .														
DONGOLA . . . . .	17.7													
FORT BRANCH . . . . .	24.9	21.3												
FRANCISCO . . . . .	16.5	8.2	12.5											
HAUBTSTADT . . . . .	27.9	24.3	3.0	15.5										
HAZLETON . . . . .	5.0	18.4	19.9	17.2	22.9									
KIRKSVILLE . . . . .	8.7	9.0	16.6	7.8	19.6	9.4								
OAKLAND . . . . .	20.5	2.8	18.3	5.6	21.4	23.0	13.6							
OWENSVILLE . . . . .	28.4	27.7	7.8	16.5	10.8	16.0	20.1	22.3						
PATOKA . . . . .	12.4	20.7	2.5	11.5	15.5	7.4	8.4	17.3	16.0					
PRINCETON . . . . .	18.9	16.2	8.0	7.0	11.0	11.9	8.6	12.8	11.5	4.5				
PORT GIBSON . . . . .	20.5	14.9	6.4	6.7	9.4	20.1	11.8	12.5	11.3	12.7	8.2			
SUMMITVILLE . . . . .	25.3	8.6	12.6	6.3	15.6	23.5	14.1	5.6	18.9	17.8	13.3	7.6		
WARRENTON . . . . .	22.9	24.9	6.2	16.7	8.9	24.9	21.6	7.2	14.0	17.5	13.0	10.0	15.0	

*From An Atlas of Gibson and Pike Counties, Ind.  
by D. J. Lake and Company (1881).*

<sup>2</sup> *Gibson County, Indiana*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gibson\\_County,\\_Indiana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gibson_County,_Indiana).

We are the children of many sires,  
and every drop of blood in us  
in its turn ...betrays its ancestor.

-RALPH WALDO EMERSON

## THE INDIANA FRONTIER, CIRCA 1816

Indiana prior to the War of 1812 was truly an untamed wilderness, full of thick virgin-growth forests with dense, matted vines and undergrowth. The trees were so close together that the dead trees could not fall to the earth, but would lean against their neighbors like wounded soldiers. Wolves, panthers, rattlesnakes and bear were abundant, as was all game.

Indiana's dense primeval forests meant that there were few cleared areas that were ready for cultivation, and there were no roads – just the trails used by the natives and the wildlife. One such route was the old Buffalo Trace, an east-west migratory route used by the buffalo of the Illinois prairies to reach the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, crossing the Ohio River Falls near Louisville, Kentucky. Another was the Red Banks Trail, which extended due south from Vincennes, Indiana to the Ohio River across from present-day Henderson, Kentucky (then known as Red Banks). At the northwest corner of the intersection of these early thoroughfares is situated Princeton, Indiana, county seat of Gibson County. About eight miles southwest as the crow flies (11.5 miles by road) is Owensville, the Indiana epicenter of our Malone clan.

Most travel and commerce was conducted on the rivers, so the further from a navigable waterway, the more isolated the community. Owensville was located at least four miles east from the closest point of a navigable river, the Wabash. But its isolation was lessened by its proximity to the native trails just mentioned.

### *IMPRESSIONS FROM OUTSIDERS*

Living at Princeton, Indiana in 1818, Elias Pym Fordham wrote that “We hear the howling of the wolves every evening, as they are driven back from the farmyards by the dogs, who flock together to repel the invaders.”<sup>3</sup>

Further describing his travels across Indiana that year, Fordham wrote “When, on the barren peak of some rocky hill, you catch a distant view, it generally is nothing but an undulating surface of impenetrable forest.” He goes on to state that “it is seldom that a view of two hundred yards in extent can be caught in Indiana,” because “Indiana is a vast forest...just penetrated in places by backwoods settlers who are half hunters, half farmers.”

Another traveler of the time, William Faux, elaborated on the appearance and demeanor of the settlers:

*“The American, considered as an animal, is filthy, bordering on the beastly; as a man, he seems a being of superior capabilities; his attention to his teeth, which are generally very white, is a fine exception to his general habits. All his vices and imperfections seem natural; those of a semi-barbarian. He is ashamed of none of them... [Yet] however mean may be the exterior of a citizen of this free,*

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<sup>3</sup> *Personal narrative of travels in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky*, Elias Pym Fordham and Frederic Austin Ogg, 1906.

*equal country, there is a spirit and an intelligence, and often sprightliness about him, which decorate any thing and make even rags respectable.”*

### **IMMEDIATE NEEDS**

The vast majority of early settlers arrived with little in the way of possessions: a horse and saddle, and perhaps a cow. An axe and rifle were essential, as were some knives and some sort of iron pan or pot for cooking. Some seeds were necessary: at a minimum for corn and potatoes, but also for hard squash and gourds, which served many utilitarian functions as ladles, bowls and miscellaneous containers.

Abraham Lincoln moved to Indiana at roughly the same time as our clan and lived about 30 miles east, in Spencer County. He later recalled how in Indiana he “was almost constantly handling that most useful instrument,” the axe – to clear land, harvest logs for shelter and fuel, and splitting rails to fence out unwanted intruders. No doubt this was the same for most young men helping to carve out a home for his family on the Indiana frontier.

When people first arrived on the frontier, everything was of a temporary nature – housing, fencing, furniture, bedding, etc. New clothing was of dressed, untanned (or very crudely tanned) buckskin. More traditional material for clothing, such as cotton or linsey-woolsey (a coarse cloth made of linen and cotton), was generally only available if the families literally grew, spun and wove it themselves (cotton did not grow well in Indiana, but it was possible to grow small amounts of it). Footwear was fashioned from the hides of deer, elk or buffalo, and gloves from squirrel hides. The kinky hair of buffalo was sometimes woven together with fiber from wild nettle to form a yarn that was woven into strong and comfortable clothing.

Fortunately for the earliest settlers, there were wild native plants that could be dried for winter use and game was plentiful. This fact is attested by Stormont, who writes:

*“The Malones were great hunters in those early days and their table was always supplied with the best game, of which there was an abundance.”*

For weeks at a time their only food would be the meat of wild game. Roasted acorns were used as a substitute for bread, and acorns together with the seeds of wild rice and wild barley would be pounded together to make “ash cakes.”<sup>4</sup> The ash cake was so called because the dough was wrapped in broad leaves (cabbage, corn shucks, native vegetation, etc), then placed in the hearth to bake by covering it with hot embers.

Most households were lucky if they owned as much as a skillet with a lid for their sole cooking utensil. Those that lacked even a skillet would attempt to fashion a crock out of clay, baking it as hot as could be. The unglazed pots were very porous and thus inefficient, but they made do as best they could. There likely were no stoves available before 1820 and they were far from common until after 1835, so initially most cooking was done over an open fire. A lucky few owned a copper boiling pot, allowing for stews

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<sup>4</sup> *Pioneer History of Indiana*, William Monroe Cockrum, 1883.

of boiled meat and vegetables, while the majority would have to wait until the later availability of two gallon iron pots, which would allow them to vastly expand their menu choices.

At first only a modest amount of cultivation was necessary to meet the needs of early families. To clear land for planting, large trees were “girdled” by removing a layer of bark from the base of the tree. This stopped the flow of sap, eventually killing the crown and allowing sunlight to reach the crops below. Smaller trees were felled for building materials and fuel. The larger trees were simply burned in place. Crop areas were initially kept small because tall fences were necessary to prevent wild animals from eating or trampling cultivated plants. Corn was usually the first crop to be cultivated. This was known to be combined with beetles, seasoned with bear grease and made into bread!



*Spring – Burning Trees in a Girdled Clearing*  
by George Harvey circa 1840.  
From the collection of the Brooklyn Museum.

### **ONGOING NEEDS**

On the frontier there was little cash to meet a family’s needs beyond subsistence – to obtain salt, sugar, coffee and to pay taxes, purchase tools, gunpowder, lead, etc. Early pioneers raised hogs to obtain cash as well as to help clear the dense forest underbrush, and they raised corn to produce liquor, another source of income in the frontier economy. The hogs would be butchered starting in November, as the cold weather minimized the chance of spoilage while the meat was being cured. The hams and liquor, along with furs and any other items of value, such as wild honey, beeswax, and downy feathers would be bartered for needed items. Merchants consolidated these items and shipped them downriver, where they were sold for cash.

Acquiring salt was perhaps the most important concern in the early Indiana frontier, as the pioneers required significant amounts of it to preserve meat. Up until about 1820 it was hard to get and therefore expensive, running from 12 to 20 cents per pound. By comparison, at the same time a bear skin would be worth 50 cents, a deer skin 20 cents and a raccoon skin from 15 to 20 cents. While there were nearby saline springs along the Wabash River, they were insufficient to meet the needs of the rapidly growing population. At the time, the largest local source of salt in the region was to the southwest in Saline County, Illinois, in the salt springs of the Saline River. Once this area was commercialized, availability increased and the price of salt declined to around 5 cents per pound. By 1825 salt became even more of a commodity, as steamboat navigation

allowed efficient distribution of more easily extracted salt reserves, principally those in the Kanawha River Valley of West Virginia.<sup>5</sup>

One sought-after luxury, once life had settled to a point where it was possible to even ponder such things, was a feather bed. When wild turkeys were hunted the women would pick the fine feathers off, often using them as currency to purchase the goods of traveling peddlers. Once the fox and bobcat populations were thinned out it was possible to raise geese. A flock of 20 to 50 head would be plucked every six weeks or so. Many pioneer women were known to bear black and blue bruises from one plucking to the next, caused by the goose's efforts to avoid being robbed of its downy feathers.

### ***SHELTER***

The first shelter was likely to be a "half-faced camp," a three sided structure with a fire placed at the opening, which would later be replaced by a rough log cabin. The camp was fashioned by putting two large forks in the ground parallel to a large fallen tree. Beams would be strung from the forks to the fallen tree, with rafters across the beams. At first, brush was piled on top to form a roof and logs were stacked on the two sides to provide shelter from the elements. Later in the year the structure would be covered with hides, which kept the rain out while at the same time allowing the skins to dry.

Later, usually with the help of neighbors, a simple cabin would be built from logs, with a mud and rock fireplace at one end. The roof would be made of boards rough hewn with a frow or adze, which would be held in place by weighted poles. Pieces of timber would be wedged into the cracks between the logs and then filled in with mud. An opening was left for a doorway, with a bear skin being used to protect the occupants from the elements. There was no glass to be had and window sashes were not yet available, so the door was the only opening. The floor was bare earth.

Such homes and the appearance of the earliest settlers did not impress travelers, as described in this account by William Faux of his trip between the main towns of Knox County and Gibson County in 1819:<sup>6</sup>

*"I saw nothing between Vincennes and Princeton, a ride of forty miles, but miserable log holes, and a mean ville of eight or ten huts or cabins, sad neglected farms, and indolent, dirty, sickly, wild-looking inhabitants. Soap is nowhere seen or found in any of the taverns east or west. Hence dirty hands, heads, and faces are everywhere. Here is nothing clean but wild beasts and birds, nothing industrious generally, except pigs, which are so of necessity... Nothing happy but squirrels, their life seems all play, and that of the hogs all work."*

Senator O. H. Smith in his book, *Early Indiana Trials and Sketches* (1857), provides the following sketch which gives a succinct view of life in this early time:

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<sup>5</sup> *The Early Salt Trade of the Ohio Valley*, Isaac Lippincott, *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 20, No. 10 (Dec 1912).

<sup>6</sup> Page 98, *Indiana History: A Book of Readings*, Ralph D. Gray, 1994.

*“At the time I came to the State in March, 1817, there was not a railroad in the United States, nor a canal west of the Alleghany mountains. The telegraph had not been discovered, fire was struck by the flint and steel, the falling spark was caught in "punk" taken from the knots of the hickory tree.*

*“There was not a foot of turnpike road in the State, and plank roads had never been heard of. The girdled standing trees covered the cultivated fields; the shovel-plow the only cultivator; no roads west of Whitewater; not a bridge in the State; the traveling all done on horseback, the husband mounted before on the saddle, with one to three of the youngest children in his arms—the wife, with a spread cover reaching to the tail of the horse, seated behind, with the balance of the children, unable to walk, in her lap.”*

### **DANGERS**

Wolves were viewed as treacherous and cowardly by the early pioneers, as they were seldom seen unless they had a distinct advantage. They would often attack livestock at night, and it often happened that when tracking wounded game a hunter would find that several wolves had cut in on the trail ahead of him.

In an attempt to abate the wolf problem, as early as 1815 Gibson County offered a bounty of one dollar per wolf scalp, which provided yet another means for families to raise some needed cash. With so many veterans of the War of 1812, the Indian Wars and the Revolution, there was no shortage of skilled marksmen, with some men bringing in as many as a dozen or more scalps at a time. It was not long before wolves were scarce and encounters with humans became increasingly rare.

Other wild animals were also a concern. Bears were generally shy, but could be very aggressive when a mate or cub was threatened. A more sinister, though rarer, danger was from panthers. They would lurk in trees near places that would attract prey, such as springs and salt licks. In a surprise attack they had no difficulty killing or disabling a man travelling alone. Female panthers were known to pounce on a victim, using their rear claws to shred his legs, leaving him disabled, defenseless and unable to flee. Often this was to provide a learning experience for her cubs, allowing them to practice pouncing on and, ultimately, killing the victim.

Initially there were so many bears in southwestern Indiana that it was impossible to raise hogs, as the bears would simply carry them off. It was not until around 1815 or 1820 that the bear population had been reduced to the point where raising hogs became practical. Prior to that time the bear was utilized much like a hog, with the meat being salted to make bacon, and bear grease was used like lard. Bear meat was actually preferred over pork, as it required less salt to preserve and had better flavor, and the bear's skin offered greater utility as clothing, a rug or a door covering. But with such desirable traits bears quickly became scarce in southwestern Indiana.

Surprisingly, migratory squirrels were also a recurring threat in the lower Wabash River Valley, as they would travel in immense numbers and do great damage to the corn crop.

The invasions came from Kentucky, where the squirrels would swim across the Ohio River into Illinois and Indiana. To address this menace, in 1834 two groups of men living in Phillipstown, Illinois gathered for the purpose of seeing which team could kill the most squirrels in a single day, saving the scalps as proof of their efforts. The *losing* team counted over 4,000 scalps! And repeating the effort just a few months later, one team's efforts amounted to over 30,000 squirrels. The problem persisted for many years afterward, though eventually the population declined to the point where squirrels were relatively scarce and the mass migrations had stopped.<sup>7</sup>

### ***ILLNESS***

To add to the hardships of life in their newly chosen home, a new disease, milk sickness (also known as “the tires”), was first described in writing in 1809.<sup>8</sup> The primary symptom of the disease was a tired and weary feeling, and death would often follow within a few days. Early pioneers had no idea of the source of this disease, though it was eventually discovered to be caused by the toxins of the White Snakeroot plant. Domestic livestock would generally avoid eating this plant, but with drought or overgrazing it often became necessary for their survival. The toxins would accumulate in their milk, and would thus be passed to humans when it was consumed.

Helen Keusch, a family history researcher, provided the following undated and unsourced account that summarizes milk sickness and other common diseases that plagued early Indiana pioneers:<sup>9</sup>

*“[Abraham] Lincoln's mother died of the milk fever. You got it from drinking the milk of an infected cow. And you didn't know the cow was infected until several days after the cow ate the poisonous snakeroot plant that grew in wooded areas. The cow would often die after a few days. This often happened in droughts when cattle would forage in shaded areas looking for food. And cholera often affected people at certain times in certain areas. In southern Indiana during the 1830-40's, there was a cholera epidemic. And what 'doctors' there were often couldn't distinguish cholera from milk sickness. In Dubois County [Indiana] we have a small family cemetery (Dillon Cholera Graveyard) where the people died [from cholera within a short time span]. Secondly, when young children reached their second summer, they often were affected with 'summer complaint'.<sup>10</sup> It has various names. My mother told me about when she almost died of the complaint. This was when a baby was weaned from the mother (usually at one year) and began drinking cow's milk. The cow's milk was raw milk (not pasteurized) and stored wherever it could be kept cool--like in a well, or spring house. The coolness, of course, was not enough to kill the germs. Older children would have built up immunities to the milk. So when you see little [grave] markers with the*

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<sup>7</sup> *History of White County, Illinois*, pages 20 & 210, Interstate Publishing Company, 1883.

<sup>8</sup> *Milk Sickness*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milk\\_sickness](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milk_sickness), October, 2011.

<sup>9</sup> *Epidemic Timeline*, Coal County, Oklahoma Genweb, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~okcoal/epidemic.htm>.

<sup>10</sup> Also known as Cholera Infantum, Cholera morbus, weaning brash, and water gripes.

*date of the child being between 1 and 2, they probably died of summer complaint. And that was severe diarrhea and dehydration.”*

In addition, malaria, which was most prevalent along poorly drained river bottoms, was found just about everywhere. “Ague fits,” the fever and shaking brought on by malaria, were a common sight. It has been said that in the early 1820s there was more fatal sickness in southern Indiana than has been seen before or since. Bilious or remittent fever – not unlike Yellow Fever and characterized by nausea, vomiting, fever and severe diarrhea – prevailed, though many different diseases were equally as fatal.

The early pioneers were greeted with many hardships, but life was good for those who were industrious and fortunate enough to survive. Food and land was plentiful, as were building materials. So a family’s basic needs of food and shelter were easily met.

## LIFE 100 YEARS LATER

It's hard to truly appreciate what life was like for these pioneer families, but fortunately a snapshot of life in early 1900s Lawrence County, Illinois has been preserved by James N. Price, a descendant of John Junior's son Benjamin Franklin Malone. He shared the following account with his grandson, Patrick Burris, in 1976.<sup>11</sup> It illustrates how life was still an ordeal 100 years later, after family farms were well established and many aspects of life had gotten considerably easier...

*JP: "...Well then, around November, middle of November or the last, why you'd start your [hog] butchering then. And then you had all your corn to shuck by hand. You had to get that shucked, and scoop it out. Then you had your butchering."*

*"And the same way, you done your butchering--or we did in that neighborhood, like you done your threshing. Everybody just helped each other, see. We'd kill seven - six and seven big hogs in one day."*

*"Usually on butchering day you'd get up around three o'clock or three-thirty and you'd have your three or four of them 50 gallon kettles, old iron kettles, you know what they look like, there's two of them out there. And you'd have them set and your kindling under there, see, and your wood cut the day before and you'd start that fire. Then you had to pump and carry water and fill them kettles up with water to start with, see, for you had to have water to put in your—what they called the scalding barrel, which was just a fifty gallon wooden barrel. You had a platform made and then that barrel set at the end like this see, and you'd get your hot water in there. You'd shoot a hog, stick it, and let it bleed, drag it up there and lift it up on that platform, then you'd get up on that platform and move that hog like this, up and down in that water, see, till you got it where you could peel that hair off. That's what you called scalding them. You'd take that hair off, and then when you got him cleaned good, you'd hang him up, cut his head off and gut him and then clean him. Then while two or three was doing that, there'd be another two shoot another one and stick him and let him bleed and then get him up here and scald him. While they was doing that you'd go get another one, and then these would get that one scalded, hang him up, scrape him down, clean him good, gut him, wash out the inside and usually you'd try to have all six or seven, whatever you were butchering, all of them hung up by noon, see. Or before. Then you had to let that meat cool a while till it got firm enough so you could slice it, cut it up, see. Well then you'd start taking them down, you'd split them in two and then start cutting them up and carrying your joints and meat in your meathouse and lots of times I've seen oh, when we got done there of an evening, then you had all your sausage to grind and you ground it by hand, and you'd have a tub full of sausage. You'd have a tub full of sausage."*

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<sup>11</sup> James N. Price Memoir, interview and transcription by Patrick Burris, 1976, University of Illinois at Springfield.



*An Indiana family on hog butchering day, circa late 19<sup>th</sup> Century.  
Indiana Historical Society, Item No. P0159\_G\_6X8\_350.*

*PB: "It took all six or seven to make a tub full?"*

*JP: "Yes. You'd have a tub full of sausage, that's about what they usually figured on having. And they'd have six or seven lard cans full of lard. Which, them lard cans hold seven gallon, I believe it was."*

*PB: "So each family usually butchered about that much?"*

*JP: "Yes. Oh, the oldtimers--well now like grandpa [Charles Wesley Price] and grandma [Emma K. (Stivers) Price]--why, course there (sic) time went back away before this, see, when you absolutely couldn't go to town and buy no kind of meat, you had to have it. And they always said, well you figured one hog for each member of the family and one for company, see. (laughter) That's the way they figured what they had to butcher in order to run you through see."*

*PB: "I never heard that before."*

*JP: "Yes, well, that's the way that Grandpa and Grandma always--that's the way they fattened their hogs."*

*“That would take your whole day, then late of an evening you'd start grinding the sausage. You'd have to strip your hogs, cut your joints out and trim them and cut up all the sausage so you could run it through a hand--just like these food choppers you have today.”*

*PB: “A hand grinder?”*

*JP: “Yes, only they was quite a bit bigger. But it would usually take, oh, two and a half to three hours to grind all your sausage when you got done.”*

*“And you had your meat house and you took all the rest of your meat and scattered it out in there, placed it around so one joint didn't touch the other one because you had to be sure all your animal heat was out before you started curing it. And then they would pack some of it down in salt and barrels and some of it they'd use a--most everyone had a different kind of a cure they mixed up with salt and pepper and a sugar and different kind of ... peppers and stuff they'd put in it. Then later on, when we begin to get the Morton Sugar Cure, it made it a lot easier to cure. You'd just put that on, rub it on good on both sides and then let it drain for two or three days and rub it on again, and go through the same thing again and drain till your meat was good and dry. Then Grandma would make muslin sacks and put a joint, a shoulder or a side or a ham, in a sack, and then they'd hang it up in the meathouse.”*

*“Or, in the back of the meathouse, they had a little separate room in there fixed, where you could smoke part of your meat, see, and they had a metal plate in the bottom for wood. They'd get green hickory or, mostly green hickory, that would--you've seen it, oh, just had a--the embers would smoke, see, you couldn't have no flame, dry wood would just flame and burn, see. Your green wood, the embers would just lay there and smolder and smoke, that's what they'd use.”*

*PB: “So it was just literally full of smoke?”*

*JP: “Yes. Then you shut that room up tight. Then all this sausage, oh, of course we didn't have any way to keep it only, they would make all that up in patties and then they had to about two-thirds cook it, see. And Grandma had, oh, pans that was that big. (gestures) I expect they'd hold, well, probably thirty or forty sausage patties at one time, see. Your old cookstove, the top of it would be that big, see?”*

*PB: “About the size of a kitchen table?”*

*JP: “Yes, and that would all be hot. She would set that on there in maybe a couple of big iron skillets and, like I say, they'd cook that about two-thirds of the way and then they'd take ten gallon stone jars and you'd lay down a bunch of sausage and then you'd cover that with lard and then you'd lay down another bunch of sausage and cover that till you got clear to the top, see.”*

*PB: "So you used the lard to kind of protect it?"*

*JP: "Yes. Sealed it. And then when they used the sausage, why, of course, they'd take that lard out and use it, see? But that sealed it, and then Grandma would also make muslin sacks... oh, about as big around as that. Or a little bigger see. And she'd stuff that full of fresh sausage. Then she'd melt paraffin or wax and put on the outside of that sack and seal it, and hang it up. And it would keep for two or three months, just real good. Or, you could put that in them sacks and then smoke it if you like that smoke, see. You could smoke that just like you would any other meat, and it just give it a different flavor because you didn't go to town and buy beef and pork and different cuts and you didn't have any lunch meat and stuff of that nature. You ate that same meat all the time because there was no way to keep beef."*

*"People - might be two or three families or four - would kill one beef in the wintertime. They'd butcher a beef and then each family probably take a quarter. And you could pretty well keep that and then they would coldpack beef. In a pressure cooker you would take a bunch of beef and cut it up in small pieces, like you could get in a quart can, see, and then they would cook that about two-thirds of the way done and put it in these cans and seal it, just like you was canning vegetables or anything, and keep it, and then you'd open it up and finish cooking it, and it was real good, it took so many cans and was such a big job, that you couldn't handle too much beef, you know, at one time. Like you do nowadays, just take one to the slaughterhouse and they slaughter it and cut it up, and wrap it, and freeze it, why, it's all over in a little bit. But that's the reason people ate so much pork; because you could cure it, and keep it, and of course, we had chickens and guineas and turkeys and ducks and geese and every so often Grandma would dress one, something like that."*

*"Of course, we ate a lot of old hen and noodles cause you had a lot of them, and through the summer months, why, you ate quite a bit of fried chicken because you had a lot of roosters to eat. Instead of eating that pork, it made a pretty good change when you started getting that new fried chicken."*

*"And the wood cutting, you had to cut wood all summer. You had to have enough wood for your cookstove cut all the time, see, and then in the wintertime, the wood cutting deal was--I'll tell you it was a big deal, because, like I say, you burned two heating stoves and your cookstove you burned all three of them heavy, all day, and your heating stoves all night, you know. And it was a big job. Then, people cut up a lot of corn and made fodder shocks, you know."*

*PB: "What's that exactly?"*

*JP: "Well, you go through your corn field and cut corn and just set it in shocks every so often. You'd start through the field cutting corn with your right hand and*

*let it fall in your left and carry it as far as you could. Then you'd set that down and make it a shock, see, and then you'd go ahead and do that again. They made it in shocks, what they called "twelve hill square." You would go through two rows like that, see, carry those as far as you could, and set it down. That started your shock. Go back, cut up another row, set that there and go on through that away clear through your field. Then you cut a row and keep setting it up on that same shock each time, till you cut a strip twelve rows wide. Set that up and then tie a string around it. Then in the wintertime when you got the rest of your corn all shucked, you started hauling that fodder in, usually on a sled—hauling your shocks in and stacking it up around the barn or in the shed. Then on bad days when you couldn't get out and do nothing else, you get in that shed and shuck--it's called "shucking shock fodders.""*



*Wheat shocks, 6 miles south of Sumner, Illinois (photo taken July 2012).  
Provided courtesy of Flossie (Jordan) Price, James N. Price's daughter-in-law.*

*PB: "That's hard to say!" (laughs)*

*JP: "You'd get your corn out and then you'd feed your fodder to the cows and horses in the barn, in the daytime when it was so bad they couldn't get out and eat. Course, when everybody thrashed and you had a great big straw pile, why, decent days, when cattle could get out and bothered too bad, they'd all stand around that straw pile and eat. But, you always had to get that shock fodder in and have your fodder to feed through the days when it was so bad the stock didn't get out. You put in your different kinds of hay for your cows and horses in the barn, in the loft to feed, but you fed that at night and then, for your horses, you had to figure you had enough left in the spring to feed them while you was putting out your crop, see."*

*"And that's the way farming was back then, it was just a continuous amount of work which averaged about the same thing all the time, the same amount of hours every day. There was hardly any time but what you had to, you had work to do. The year around you got up at four o'clock."*

*“The farmers had to depend on their animals for their living and that's the reason they took such good care of them. Because the animals had to produce or the man couldn't live. Because if you didn't have some cream and eggs and butter, and that stuff to take to the poultry house and sell, you didn't have no income whatever, see. It took a lot of animals, so you had to raise a lot of feed--it took the feed to feed the animals and then about all the income you had was, what eggs and cream and poultry and stuff you would have to sell, see.”*

*“Now, through the summer months, you'd have to go to town twice a week, that's the way they'd do. You'd have a dug well for water, and that well would have a platform built around it, probably a foot high, something like that, see. About four foot square, on top of the well, and your pump set on top of that. In this platform there would be a little trap-door on hinges, and you'd have, what they called a regular cream can. It was maybe a gallon or two-gallon can. You'd have three or four of them, with a real tight lid that fit on it, see, and a handle. And you'd tie a rope on that and let it down right to the top of the water, and tie your rope on that and let it down right to the top of the water, and tie your rope up to your platform or around the pump, and that well would keep that cool enough that it would keep that cream sweet we'll say from Sunday till Wednesday and from Wednesday till Saturday. That's about what you could figure. In the wintertime then, when it was cold you could save that cream for a week at a time, see. And then just take it to town once a week. All poultry houses bought cream and eggs and all kind of poultry---hides, and through the winter you'd kill rabbits and what you didn't eat you could sell in [the] poultry house. Lot of times you'd get a nickel a piece for them.” (laughs)*

*PB: “Was that in Bridgeport [Lawrence County, Illinois], the poultry house?”*

*JP: “Yes, at one time there was, oh, at that time, there was always two poultry houses in Bridgeport and most of the time three and there would be two in Sumner. And, my land,--all the people that hunted at night, foxes, coons and possum and mink and all that stuff--they [the poultry house] bought the hides, and if you butchered a cow or anything, or had a dead cow or a dead horse, which happened, why, before people buried it, why, they'd skin it and sell that hide, see. For they just had to do about anything they could do to get a little money, for it [was] kind of hard times, most of the time.”*

The principal improvements since our clan had settled in Lawrence County, Illinois and Gibson County, Indiana were 1) the establishment of the law and order, 2) the establishment of trade networks, thus providing access to needed goods and services, and eventually, 3) graveled “all weather” roads that facilitated travel from farm to market, improving income opportunities for rural farm families. An account of the latter is provided by James N. Price:

*JP: “It wasn't till, oh, probably, 1925 and 1926, along in that period when they started building most of their gravel roads in Bridgeport township, and after the*

*farmers got their crop out in the spring, why then, different ones would go and help work on the road. You'd get a mile or two graveled each summer, you know."*

*PB: "You had to keep up your own roads did you?"*

*JP: "No, you, oh, you got paid a little for it, but there was nobody to do that--you done it all with horses, see. And the people then, in that township done it, but they couldn't do the road work until they would get crops to the place where, well, like Granddad and me, working there together, one of us might go work on the road and the other one would stay to home and plow corn or whatever they was to do. It made a little extra money and that's the way they got the roads built up until a little later then that, and then they finally--a township would get a hold of a Cat [caterpillar (sic) tractor] to pull the old road grader with, and the trucks finally begin to get to hauling some gravel in, but back before that they hauled that gravel with wagons. Team and wagons. You couldn't haul a very big load and you could only make, maybe two trips a day. You didn't get very far, see. You didn't get very far."*

James Price's great grandparents - Marshall Stivers and Lydia Jane Malone (daughter of Benjamin Franklin Malone and granddaughter of John Malone, Junior) - settled in Lawrence County, Illinois around 1850. The picture below shows the south end of the log barn that he built, likely in the early 1850s. Since barn raisings were community events in that era, it is quite possible that other members of our Malone clan assisted with its construction. Thus far it is the earliest known structure erected by members of our clan for which a photograph exists. The date of the photo is not known, though likely circa early 1900s.



## KENTUCKY ROOTS

The following map provides some context for understanding the areas of Kentucky that are mentioned throughout this book. The counties of particular interest are Woodford, Fayette, and Madison:



*A 1914 map showing Kentucky Counties near Lexington, from a work entitled "Atlas of the World" (publisher unknown). To give an idea of the map's scale, Versailles, Woodford County lies about 10 miles east of Lexington, Fayette County.<sup>12</sup>*

After the Revolutionary War, land grants were given by some states to soldiers as a bounty for their service. In Virginia, land grants were given for land in Kentucky, which had been part of Virginia prior to the War. The purpose for giving grants was twofold. First, there was little money to pay the soldiers, and second, putting seasoned soldiers in the expanding frontier of the United States assured a ready supply of experienced troops should there be conflicts with natives, or attempts by the English or the French to expand their colonial empires.

Unfortunately for many of those who settled in Kentucky, for a variety of reasons the land records had become a mess. As a result, many eventually lost the properties that they had worked so hard to improve. Seeing a new chance to start fresh, many people left the Kentucky backwoods to settle the newly opened frontier of southern Indiana.

A check of the 1810 Census for Kentucky shows three heads of household for the region of Kentucky that is likely of interest to us based upon accounts that will be detailed later. All three are living in Woodford County, Kentucky: John (Senior), John Junior, and James (Senior). There are no Malones (at least with that spelling) listed for Fayette or

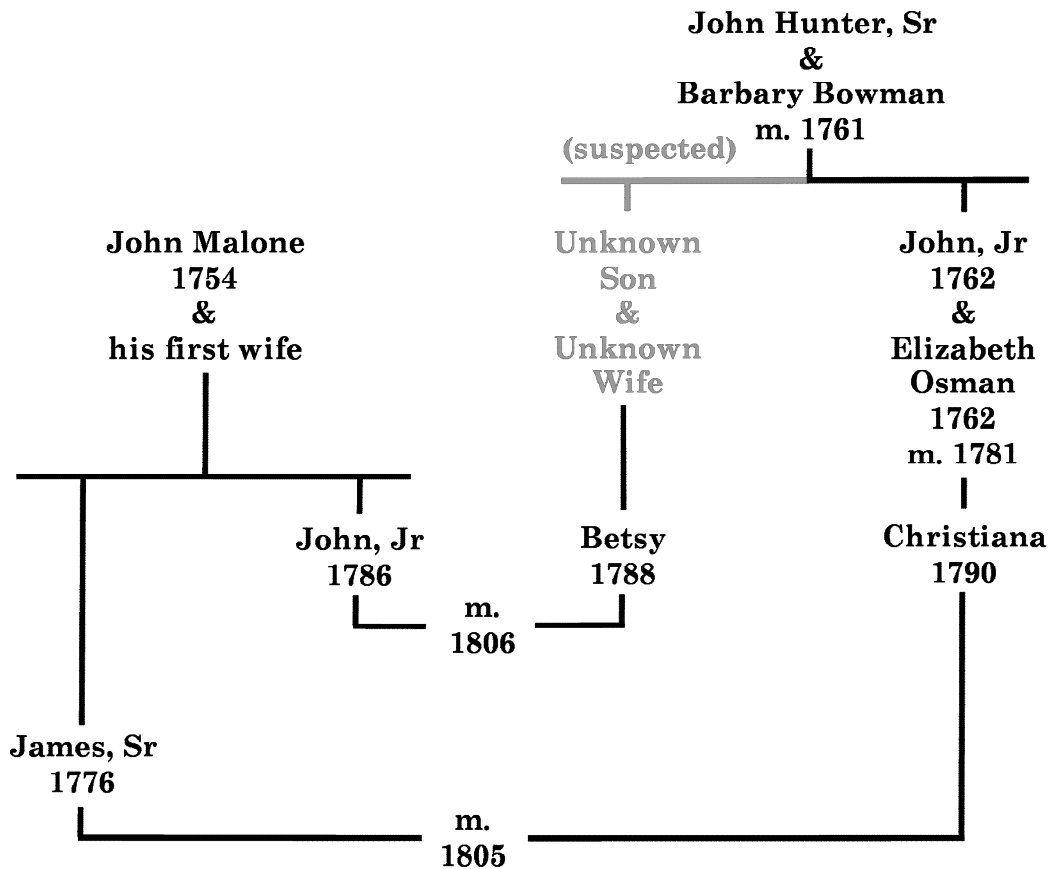
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<sup>12</sup> It is interesting to note that there are references to Malones in Panola, Madison County from the Civil War on. These individuals may also be descended from John Malone, Senior or his brothers, and should be investigated further.

Madison Counties during that time period. A comparison of these households with those of our James Senior and John Junior in the 1820 Indiana Census shows no conflict that would disprove that these families are one and the same (there are two daughters noted in James' family for the 1810 Census yet only one appears in the Census for 1820, but as noted earlier, there were serious outbreaks of Cholera and other infectious diseases in the early settling of the American West, so that is not surprising).

On 17 Oct 1805, James Malone (Senior) married Christiana Hunter, in Madison County, Kentucky. The following year, his younger brother John Malone, Junior married Betsy Hunter in Woodford County, Kentucky on 23 Dec 1806. The dates of their marriages correspond with the dates of birth of their first known children. Christiana gave birth to John Malone about 1806, while Betsy gave birth to Benjamin Franklin Malone about 1808. Thus both men started families about the same time and four of their children that survived to adulthood bear the same given names (John, Thomas, Andrew and Absalom). While there is no evidence to establish that Christiana and Betsy were related, it seems that is a likely possibility (they may have been cousins – see *Addendum B* for more on this). So it is natural that these two families would plot a shared course for their futures.

## MALONE-HUNTER CONNECTIONS



## JOHN MALONE, SENIOR

John Malone, Senior is found listed in the tax rolls for Woodford County in 1794, 1796, 1797 and 1799 (he is not found there on the 1795 rolls).

The lists show that in 1794 he owned “3 cattle,” and in 1796 he only owned one horse. His

absence in 1795 is consistent with when a group of men headed by Daniel Boone had widened the Wilderness Road<sup>13</sup> to accommodate wagon traffic, initiating the great westward expansion of the United States. You will later read some family lore which states that he and his family were among the first to use this road to travel to Kentucky, an account that we find is likely based upon fact.

*his  
John & Malone  
mark*



*Daniel Boone escorting settlers through the Cumberland Gap, by George Caleb Bingham, ca 1851.  
From the collection of the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum in St. Louis, Missouri.*

Soon you will learn that prior to coming to Woodford County, Kentucky, John Malone, Senior was living in Hampshire County, Virginia Colony (now West Virginia) in 1776, where he joined the Continental Army at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. After the war, he was found there in 1784 living in a household of four free whites (likely himself, James Senior, a wife and an unknown child). He was also listed in 1787.

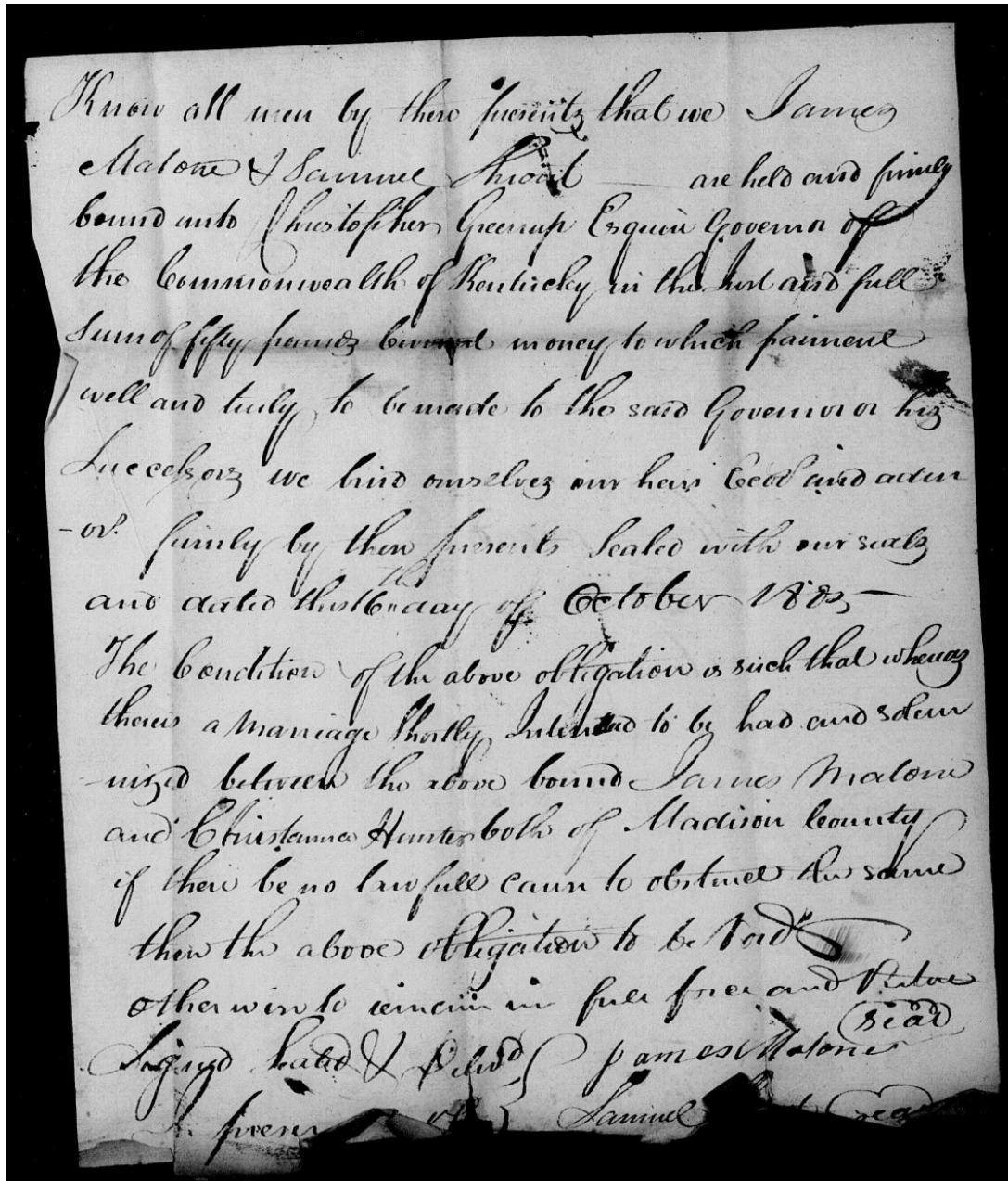
<sup>13</sup> Originally laid out in 1775. Present day U. S. Highway 25E generally follows the route of the Wilderness Road.

The journey from Hampshire County, West Virginia to Woodford County, Kentucky was a distance of about 200 miles.

### *THE CHILDREN OF JOHN MALONE, SENIOR*

There is no known published account of the wife and children of John Malone, Senior, nor any known family bible. What follows are the bits and pieces that have been cobbled together in an attempt to learn something of this man and his family.

On 16 Oct 1805, in Madison County, Kentucky, a marriage bond was posted by James Malone and Samuel ShROUT for James' marriage to "Christanna" Hunter.



Know all men by these presents that we James  
Malone & Samuel ShROUT are held and firmly  
bound unto Christopher Greenup Esquire Governor of  
the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the full and full  
sum of fifty pounds current money to which payment  
well and truly to be made to the said Governor or his  
Successors we bind ourselves our heirs Executors and  
-ors firmly by these presents sealed with our seals  
and dated the 16th day of October 1805 -  
The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas  
there is a marriage shortly intended to be had and solemn-  
ized between the above bound James Malone  
and Christanna Hunter both of Madison County  
if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the same  
then the above obligation to be void  
otherwise to remain in full force and virtue  
Signed sealed & delivered James Malone  
in presence of Samuel ShROUT

The bond for the marriage of James Malone to Christiana Hunter.

The following year, on 10 Dec 1806 in Woodford County, Kentucky, a marriage bond was posted by Henry Harrison and John Malone (apparently Junior, as he was able to sign his own name) for Henry's marriage to Mary Malone (also known as Polly). It seems it was not required for anyone to consent to her marriage, so she would have been at least 18 years old at the time. Thus she was born by 1788 and was somewhat younger than John Junior. The fact that he posted bond suggests they are related. With a lack of other related Malone families in the area, she would most likely be his sister.

Now all men by these presents that we Henry Harrison  
John Malone are held and firmly bound unto his Excellency &  
Freem<sup>ts</sup> Governor of Kentucky in the just and full sum of \$  
to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourse  
lves &<sup>o</sup> firmly by these presents sealed with our seals.  
this 10<sup>th</sup> day of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1806. —

The Condition of the above Obligation is  
Whereas there is a marriage shortly to be solemnized between  
above bound Henry Harrison and Mary Malone  
Now if there should be no lawful  
to obstruct said Marriage then the above Obligation to be  
else to remain in full force and Virtue &c.

Teste  
John McKinneg Jr.

Henry Harrison  
John Malone.

The bond for the marriage of Mary "Polly" Malone to Henry Harrison.

Two weeks later, on 23 Dec 1806, there was a bond posted in Woodford County, Kentucky for the marriage of John Malone, Junior and Betsy Hunter. Of interest is the fact that James Malone posted bond and John Malone (Senior) gave consent for his son to marry, as he was not yet 21 years of age. This is clearly the piece that ties everything together, as you've got John Junior, John Senior and James Senior all participating in this one event.

Know all men by these presents that we John  
Malone and James Malone are held and firmly bound  
unto his excellency Christopher Greenup Governor  
of Kentucky in the just and full sum of fifty  
pounds to which payment well and truly to be  
made We bind ourselves our heirs & seals with our  
seals this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of ~~Dec~~ Dec. 1806.

The Condition of the above obligation  
is such that whereas there is a marriage shortly to be  
solemnised between the above ~~and~~ bound John Malone and  
Betsey Hunter - now if there should be no lawful  
Cause to obstruct said Marriage then the above obliga-  
tion to be void else to remain in full force & effect.

Given  
at Woodbury

John Malone Jr. *[Signature]*  
James Malone *[Signature]*

23 1806  
Mr John McKinney December the  
please to give Mr John Malone licence  
this will certify that I am willing  
Consent John Malone

The bond for the marriage of John Malone, Junior and Betsey Hunter,  
plus John Malone, Senior's consent.

If you compare James Senior's signature above with that found on his marriage bond (presented earlier), they appear to match. And in the 1810 Census records for Woodford County, Kentucky you find James Senior, John Senior and John Junior listed in close proximity to one another. John Senior and John Junior are living side-by-side, while James Senior is living five households away. And living in between all three of them is Marquis Calmes, John Senior's former commander in the Revolutionary War. It is also worth noting that Woodford County's population in 1810 was less than 9,700 people, a density of just over 50 people per square mile (or about 1 person for every 12 acres).

These marriage bonds, the 1810 Census records and Stormont's statement that brothers James and John Malone had both arrived in Gibson County, Indiana at an early date, clearly establish that John Malone, Senior was the father of both men. And a number of local histories make it clear that it was the family of James and Christiana, and that of John and Betsy, that migrated from near Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky and settled near Owensville, Gibson County, Indiana.

There is one troubling thing about the 1806 consent by John Malone, Senior. It was written by whoever had signed it, which may or may not have been John Malone, Senior. Likely he wasn't the one that wrote and signed it, as there are seven other known documents where he signed with an "X": pension depositions of 1818, 1821 and 1832, his marriage bond of 1825, an assault and battery case of 1826 and his 1835 will. The two possibilities would seem to be that it was 1) written by a friend or neighbor, or 2) that at some point between 1806 and 1818 John had injured his writing hand.

### ***OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS***

Now let's see what we can learn about any other children of John Malone, Senior before we continue on. In the 1810 Census for Woodford County, Kentucky the household of John Malone, Senior contains the following individuals (remember that James Senior and John Junior are living in their own households):

- Two males under 10 years of age,
- Two females under 10 years of age,
- Two males aged 16-25,
- Two females aged 16-25,
- One male over 45 (John Senior), and
- One female aged 26-44.

In August 1814, a child named George Malone was apprenticed in Woodford County to Henry Davis to learn the "art and mystery of a bricklayer." At that time he had turned nine years old in April of 1814, thus he was born Apr 1805. He matches one of two males under 10 in the 1810 Census for John Malone, Senior. The following year there is an appeal filed by John Malone against Henry Davis, suggesting a link between George Malone, Henry Davis and John Malone, Senior.

The other members of John's 1810 household are a mystery, though there is a good likelihood that he was caring for John Hunter's younger children while John and his

eldest sons were claiming and improving land in Indiana Territory. See *Addendum B* for more on this.

On 21 Jan 1825 Sarah Curry, likely a widow, applied for a license to marry John Malone, Senior. There is a William Curry living in Woodford County in 1820, but he is not found in the 1830 Census, suggesting she may have been his widow.

Know all men by these presents that we John Malone  
and John Peyton ————— one held and  
firmly bound unto the commonwealth of Kentucky in the just  
and full sum of fifty pounds to which payment well and  
truly to be made we bind ourselves and heirs & jointly  
severally and firmly by these presents sealed and dated  
this 21<sup>st</sup> day of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1825.

The Condition of the above obligation is  
such that whereas there is a marriage shortly  
intended to be solemnized between the above bound  
John Malone & Sarah Curry Now if there  
should be no Lawfull cause to obstruct said  
marriage then the above obligation to be void  
else to remain in full force and Virtue

Test.  
John T. Jennings Jr.

John Malone  
Mark  
John & Peyton —

Seal Seal

*The bond posted for the marriage of John Malone, Senior and Sarah Curry.*

There is a case of a John Malone being tried for assault and battery against Betsy (Hunter) Malone (John Junior's wife) in Gibson County, Indiana in 1826. This individual made his mark on a bond that he posted in order to be free on his own recognizance. It would seem that the other known John Malone's in the county at that time were literate and were capable of signing their names, so it appears it was John Malone, Senior that was being tried. And a finding by the grand jury describes him as "John Malone, late of Montgomery Township," suggesting that he had moved elsewhere at the time (perhaps back to Woodford County, Kentucky). This fits with his recent marriage, as bringing his new bride to meet his sons James Senior and John Junior would seem to have been a good reason for making the roughly one hundred mile trip from

Woodford County. He likely also knew his days were running out, and it was probably the last chance in his lifetime to see his children and grandchildren. If all this speculation is true, it would seem that he outstayed his welcome. It may at least partially explain why none of his children were named in his will, which will soon be presented.

We find that George Malone was married 18 Jun 1829 to Patsy Mainer (Maynor). Of interest is the fact that William R. Jennings co-signed their marriage bond (Samuel B. Wright was a witness). If you look at the 1830 Census for Woodford County, Kentucky, you find that George Malone, William [R.] Jennings, and John Malone, Senior are living side by side. It seems odd that John did not sign as witness to his son's wedding, but with two other literate witnesses to the wedding, it may simply have been expedient to let the others sign. John Senior's signature on George's marriage bond would have proven their relationship, but the signature of their neighbor is the next best thing. Given the disparity between George's age and that of John's other children, it is likely he is a child by a second wife.

Know all men by these presents that we George Malone  
and William R. Jennings do hold and firmly bind unto the  
Commonwealth of Kentucky in the just and full sum  
of Fifty pounds good and lawful money of Kentucky to  
the payment of which well and truly to be made  
we bind ourselves our heirs &c jointly severally & firmly  
by these presents sealed with our seals and date this  
18th day of June 1829.

The Condition of the above obligation is such that whereas  
there is a marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between  
the above bound George Malone and Martha Mainer now  
if there should be no lawful cause to obstruct said  
marriage then the above obligation to be void otherwise  
to remain in full force and virtue

Witness  
Samuel B. Wright

George Malone

William R. Jennings

The bond for the marriage of George Malone and Martha Mainer (Martha "Patsy" Maynor).  
A database at the Woodford County Historical Society states the consent was attested by A. Hunter and  
William Jennings. Jennings was a neighbor and A. Hunter (probably Absalom Hunter) likely was a  
sibling of Betsy Hunter, wife of John Malone, Junior.

In the 1830 Census is a listing for John Malone, Senior, but the household is shown to contain just two slaves – there is no listing that would correspond to John Senior, himself.

As just noted, living two doors away is George N. Melone [sic], in a household of five. In the household is a male over 80 (John Malone, Senior?) and a female aged 60-70 (Sarah Curry?). It suggests that John Senior and his new wife may have been visiting his son, George, when the Census taker stopped by, or at least that is one possible explanation of why they weren't at their home at that time. The Census shows that George had a daughter under 5 years of age (since he was married on 19 Jun 1829, the daughter was likely born in early to mid 1830). She has not yet been identified.

An executor's bond of \$1,200 for the estate of John Malone, Senior was posted on 5 Jul 1836 by his neighbor, Spencer Calmes (Marquis Calmes' son). On the same day an administrator's bond of \$400 for the estate of George Malone was posted by Porter Fisher and Samuel C. Scott. A search of available Woodford County court records failed to find probate files for either George Malone or John Malone, Senior, so no additional information is available about their heirs.

The coincidence of the deaths of John Senior and his son George suggests a common cause. At that point in time there were cholera outbreaks throughout much of the Midwest. That, or an outbreak of any of a number of other infectious diseases, likely led to their deaths.

The following is a transcription of John Senior's will, dated 8 Dec 1835. As stated earlier, he did not name any of his children, though having been in declining health for some time he very probably had already divided between them anything of value:

*"In the name of God Amen I John Malone of the County of Woodford State of Kentucky being sound in mind but frail in body knowing the uncertainty of life & recommending my soul to my Creator though faith in the mercies of a redeeming Jesus do make this my last will and testament. To Wit: After all my just debts are paid I will and bequeath all my household goods & furniture consisting of Beds Bedding Cloathing Cupboard ware Cooking utensils & c as well my cow to Sophia Sharp and her heirs forever for the services she has rendered me. What money I may leave after my decease and just debts are paid I give and bequeath unto my children. In Witness \_\_\_\_ hereunto set my hand this 8th Day of December 1835.*

*"John his X mark Malone*

*"Attest: Thos Sugg, J. H. Brown, Lucian Tinder.*

*"Codcal to my Will: I will and devise all the undrawn Pension Money coming to me from the United States for my Revolutionary Services to the within named Sophia Sharp & I hereby appoint Lucian Tinder my agent to draw said money and apply said money to the use of Sophia Sharp when she is in need of it in Witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this 8th Day of December 1835.*

*"John his X mark Malone*

*“Attest: Thos Sugg, J. H. Brown, Lucian Tinder.*

*“Woodford County Pct. July County Court 1836*

*“The foregoing instrument of writing purporting to be the last will and testament of John Malone Dec’d and Codicil thereto were produced in Court and the Will and Codicil proven by the oaths of Lucian Tinder and James H. Brown two of the subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to record. Whereupon Administration of the estate of said John Malone Dec’d with the will annexed is granted Spencer Calmes who thereupon came into Court and took the oath required by law and together with Bushrod T. Milton his security executed and acknowledged Bond in the penalty of \$1200. Conditioned according to law Letters of Administration is Granted him with the will annexed.*

*“Attest: Herman Bowman, Jr CWCC”*

If a cholera outbreak had caused the demise of John Senior and his son, George, hopefully it did not claim the life of Sophia as well, so that she lived to enjoy her modest inheritance.

#### ***OTHER EARLY WOODFORD COUNTY MALONES***

It is wise to acknowledge the presence of other Malones living in Woodford County during the time period of interest, about 1794-1833, as by not doing so other researchers may assume that such individuals were overlooked.

In October 1794, Dorsey Malone, “late of North Carolina,” entered his slaves: Rose and Chloe. This is the only known reference to him in Woodford County.

Johnson Malone appears in a number of court cases from 1812 to 1821 (see *Volume 2: Appendix O*), and is found in the 1820 Census to be residing in the town of Versailles (he is not found in the 1810 Census). He presumably is aged 26-44 and is living with a female aged 16-18, 3 males aged 16-25 and a female slave aged 14-25. He married Mary “Polly” Dedman in Woodford County, Kentucky in 1808. In 1850 he is found in the Census records of Anderson County, Kentucky (which abuts Woodford County to the west) without Polly, so presumably she had died by then. The record states he was born in North Carolina in 1790, a date of birth that is consistent with the 1820 Census. His place of birth makes it possible that he and Dorsey are related. Since there is no known connection of our clan to North Carolina, they are either not related to us or they are distantly related. A later section of known family lore, reinforces this notion (assuming it is reasonably accurate), suggesting that our family patriarch arrived from Ireland around 1773.

#### ***REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERVICE***

William Edward Railey’s *History of Woodford County, Kentucky* (1928) on Page 22 lists a Revolutionary War pensioner by the name of James Malone. However, no Revolutionary War pension record could be located for James Malone. But there is a

Revolutionary War soldier's pension application for John Malone of Woodford County, who was living there in the same time period as the James Malone named in the book, so it would seem that Railey or one of his sources had confused the names.

Here, transcribed from his own court deposition, dated 6 May 1818, is the account of John Malone, Senior's service during the Revolution (spelling and punctuation as found in the source document):<sup>14</sup>

*“John Malone, now a citizen of Woodford County State of Kentucky, who being first duly sworn, did declare upon oath, that he was & served the United States as a soldier in the 2d Virginia Regiment upon Continental establishment, in the Revolutionary War with Great Britain. That he at first enlisted for one year in Capt. Morgan Alexanders Company<sup>15</sup> of Riflemen from Hampshire County, Virginia. That afterwards in the year 1776 he enlisted at Winchester Virginia in Capt. John McGuires Company for three years & joined the American Army in Philadelphia & remained therein untill the Battle of Brandywine where he was captured by the enemy after having been wounded & having thereby lost the sight of his right eye.<sup>16</sup> That he was taken to Long Island by the British from whence he made his escape from the enemy & joined the American Army in the South commanded by Gen'l Greene & was in the battles of Guilford, Camden, Eutaw & Ninety Six & remained in the Southe Army nearly two years, and was finally discharged from the service at Salisbury, South Carolina on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of January 1782 by Col Hanes, commanding the 2d Virginia Regiment. That his discharge in writing remained in his possession for many years, but about 14 or 15 years ago, it was by some cause unknown to him, lost or mislaid & that he has never rec'd any pension either from the State or United States Government that he is about 64 years of age that he is in very reduced and indigent circumstances & in need of assistance from the County for his support. Wherefore he \_\_\_ a pension. John Malone, his mark.”*

Based upon John's Revolutionary War pension deposition of 1818, he was born in 1754. This date varies a bit. For instance, in an 1821 deposition he is listed as being 70 years old (b. 1751). According to the *Index to Selected Final Payment Vouchers, 1818-1864*, his final pension payment was made in the first quarter of 1836, suggesting an approximate date of his death, which correlates well with the executor's bond for his estate on 5 Jul 1836. Living for 80+ years, much of it with the sight of only one eye and in an untamed wilderness, was a considerable accomplishment and a testament to his strong will and determination.

It is worthwhile to review the facts provided in John Senior's deposition. He begins by stating that he first enlisted in Captain Morgan Alexander's Company in Hampshire

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<sup>14</sup> *Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900*, National Archives and Records Administration, Series M805, Roll 549, Image 71, File S36076.

<sup>15</sup> Alexander's company was the 7<sup>th</sup> Company formed on 27 Nov 1775 and on 13 Feb 1776 the Regiment became part of the Continental Army.

<sup>16</sup> This fact is corroborated in *Muster rolls, etc., 1743-1787* edited by Thomas Lynch Montgomery (1906).

County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Captain Alexander mustered the 7<sup>th</sup> Company of the 2d Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Woodford, at Frederick County (part of Frederick Military District), Virginia on 27 Nov 1775. The 2d Virginia Regiment was among the first military units created for the Revolutionary War.

He then enlisted with Captain John McGuire in the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment commanded by Colonel William Grayson, which became part of the Continental Army on 13 Feb 1776. He was at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for a time before taking part in the Battle of Brandywine on 11 Sep 1777. After being wounded there, the British took him prisoner and sent him to New York (where he most likely was not interred there on a prison ship, which was a fate generally reserved for sailors).

Unfortunately there are no details of his escape from prison in New York, though according to *Revolutionary Prisoners of War*,<sup>17</sup> four out of five prisoners died in captivity. With his wound from Brandywine, his survival in prison for two years is remarkable, and his escape would be even more so, if we only knew the details.

After his escape and in spite of his visual handicap, John Senior eventually joined the Continental Army of the South, commanded by General Nathanael Greene.<sup>18</sup> That was at some point prior to the Battle of Camden, South Carolina, which occurred on 16 Aug 1780. From there he fought at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse,<sup>19</sup> North Carolina on 15 Mar 1781. The battle was a technical victory for Lord Cornwallis, though it cost him a quarter of his troops. Then it was on to the Siege of Ninety-Six,<sup>20</sup> South Carolina from 22 May to 18 Jun 1781, which was an unsuccessful attempt to take an earthen fortification known as Star Fort. Then it was on to the Battle of Eutaw Springs,<sup>21</sup> the last major engagement of the Carolinas, on 8 Sep 1781. While it is debatable who won the battle, Greene was successful in capturing 500 British soldiers, further weakening Cornwallis' force. Cornwallis capitulated on 19 Oct 1781 at Yorktown, Virginia, marking the end of the last major battle of the Revolutionary War.

Corroboration of John's military service is contained in a deposition provided by General Marquis Calmes,<sup>22</sup> which is provided below. He lived three and one half-miles east of Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky on a 1,400 acre estate known as Caneland, near the village of Pisgah. A "Calmees, Marquis" is also listed by state census enumerator Simon Taylor as having lived in Hampshire County, [West] Virginia in 1790 in a household of two with twelve slaves,<sup>23</sup> not far from where John Malone, Senior was living at the time. In John's pension file is John's second deposition, dated 5 Nov 1821, which recounts many of the details of the earlier 1818 deposition, but adds the fact that,

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<sup>17</sup> <http://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/pow.html>.

<sup>18</sup> *Nathanael Greene*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nathanael\\_Greene](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nathanael_Greene).

<sup>19</sup> *Battle of Guilford Courthouse*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Guilford\\_Court\\_House](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Guilford_Court_House).

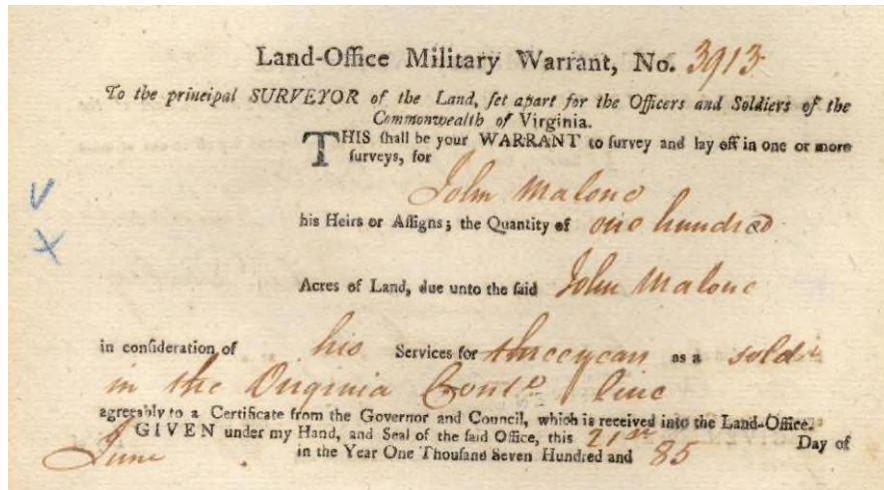
<sup>20</sup> *Siege of Ninety-Six*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege\\_of\\_Ninety-Six](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Ninety-Six).

<sup>21</sup> *Battle of Eutaw Springs*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Eutaw\\_Springs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Eutaw_Springs).

<sup>22</sup> *General Marquis Calmes Chapter, NSDAR, Versailles, Kentucky*, <http://nerowolf.org/dar/GeneralMarquisCalmes/>.

<sup>23</sup> *Heads of families at the first Census of the United States taken in the year 1790: Virginia*, United States Government Printing Office, 1908.

at the time, he was living with the General.<sup>24</sup> This, plus the fact that John's 1810 and 1830 Census records are in close proximity to those of the General's during these Census enumerations, suggests that during the 1820 Census he was likely living in another household on the General's estate and most likely, when able, working for the General.



For his service during the Revolutionary War, in 1785 John Malone was issued Military Warrant Number 3913 for 100 acres of land in Kentucky. There is no record of him ever recording a deed for this land in Kentucky, though soldiers often sold their warrants to speculators in order to raise the money needed to move their families to the western frontier. There would have been a form where he applied for this warrant, but most such forms submitted prior to 1800 were destroyed in a War Department fire.

The following is the deposition of General Marquis Calmes regarding the service of John Malone during the Revolutionary War:

*"United States, Kentucky District Court*

*"This day Genl Marquis Calmes came before me and being by me first duly sworn, deposes, that John Malone in the year 1775 enlisted in the Company of Captain Morgan Alexander, the Captain in the 2d Virginia Regiment on Continental establishment in which the deponent was then a Lieutenant. That said Malone enlisted for a year, & served out the term of his enlistment; and that from the best information the deponent believes said Malone afterwards enlisted in Capt. McGuire's Company (belonging, as well as he remembers to the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment) during the war. The deponent states that he is well acquainted with the said Malone & his circumstances in life; that the said Malone is entirely destitute of property & able to do but little labor; & that upon the whole he is in very reduced circumstances in life & needs the assistance of his country for support, being at this time dependent in a great measure upon the charity of others.*

*"Sworn before me this 19<sup>th</sup> day of Nov 1819. [Signed] Robt. Trimble District Judge.*

<sup>24</sup> This explains the absence of an 1820 Woodford County Census record for John.

*“[Signed] Marquis Calmes”*

John provided an additional deposition in late 1821:

*“State of Kentucky                      Woodford County to wit*

*“November Term 1821. 5<sup>th</sup> day of Nov. 1821*

*“Be it remembered that this day personally appeared in open court being a court of record having the power to fine and imprison John Malone resident in said county who produced in Court his Declaration & Schedule thereto annexed of his property amounting to (nothing) to which he made oath. Agreeably to the Act of Congress concerning Pensioners, which is therefore ordered to be entered of Record as follows.*

*“Schedule*

*“District of Kentucky*

*“Woodford County Court*

*“On this fifth day of November 1821 personally appeared in open Court being a Court of Record for the said District and County of Woodford John Malone aged Seventy years resident in said Woodford County in said District who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath declare that he served in the Revolutionary War as follows he enlisted in Hampshire County Virginia in Captain Marquis Calmes Company in the Second Regiment that he served out the one year and then enlisted again for three years in said Company Commanded by Captain McGuire, Calmes having resigned. that he served out the three years and was discharged in Salsbury in South Carolina by Colonel Hawes; his Original Declaration the 6<sup>th</sup> May 1818 and the number of his pension certificate 16.952. And I do solemnly swear that I was a resident Citizen of the United States on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of March 1818 and that I have not since that time by gift sale or in any manner disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress entitled ‘an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War’ passed on the 18<sup>th</sup> Day of March 1818 and that I have not nor has any person in trust for me any property or securities contracts or debts due me nor have I any income other than what is contained in the Schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed.*

*“I have no property.                      John his X mark Malone*

*“That he lives with Gen’l. Marquis Calmes formerly his Captain and has no family and lives as a boarder with the General and sometimes farms for him.*

*John his X mark Malone”*

*[Marquis Calmes signed as one of the judges of the court.]*

John Malone gave another deposition in support of General Marquis Calmes in 1832, two years before the General’s death and about four years prior to his own passing:

*“State of Kentucky*

*“Woodford County Sct*

*“I Hereby certify that on this day General Marquis Calmes of the County and State aforesaid presented before the undersigned a justice of the peace in and for the said County and a justice of the Court of said County, which is a Court of record, John Malone [pension application S36076] an aged and a credible witness and the said Malone this day made before me on his corporeal oath the following affidavit to wit “That this deponent in the month of October in the year 1775 enlisted into the Continental service for the Term of one year which Term the said Witness served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution under Capt Morgan Alexander and George Jump first Lieutenant. The said Marquis Calmes Second Lieutenant & John Holder Ensign, the said affiant says he was enlisted by the said Lieutenant Calmes, who is the same identical person now taking his affidavit to wit General Marquis Calmes. And said witness further says that he was discharged at the expiration of said one years service at the Colledge at Williamsburgh [sic] in Virginia, and he says said Calmes served all that year – that the deponent was in the service as above stated and the said officers went out to recruit soldiers, and shortly after their return home the said Lieutenant Jump died in the fall 1776 in Frederick County Virginia, in which County all said officers resided. After the death of said Lieutenant Jump said Calmes raised a Company for the Continental service for three years or during said War, which Company so raised in fall 1776. The said Calmes to the best of his recollection commanded as Captain but the affiant never saw his Commission And the Deponent further says that he inlisted for three years in November 1776 and served in the Continental army under Capt. McGuire and was march’d to the north soon after Christmas 1776 the Deponent was march’d under said McGuire to Philadelphia at which place the deponent being acquainted with some of his soldiers in spring 1777 [illegible word] them at Philadelphia and they said their Company was Commanded by Captain Calmes and he never knew nor heard of any other Captain Calmes except the said Marquis Calmes. & he says that his said first years service under Captain Alexander & his said subalterns was in the 2nd Virginia Regiment & Commanded by Colo Woodford or at least a part of the time Taken and subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of November 1832.*

*“John his X mark Malone”*

*The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, A.D.  
1781, an engraving by Illman Brothers.  
Source: Library of Congress Prints and  
Photographs Division, LC-DIG-pga-01668 DLC.*



## JAMES MALONE, SENIOR

From Gil R. Stormont's *History of Gibson County, Indiana* (1914), page 1034, we learn that "*The father of James Malone [Junior] was also named James [Senior]. Hugh*

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James Malone". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

*Malone's grandfather married a Miss Hunter.*" As presented earlier, James Malone, Senior married Christiana Hunter in Madison County, Kentucky on the 17<sup>th</sup> of October 1805. The preceding day, he and Samuel Shrout had posted a bond for the marriage. John Hunter (Junior) also gave his written consent for his daughter to marry James.

They had a long life together, dying within about a month of each other in or near Poseyville, Indiana in early 1866. Their family will be discussed in greater detail later in this book. What follows are specifics of a significant life event for James Senior while they still resided in Kentucky.

### WAR OF 1812 SERVICE

Also on page 1034 of Gil Stormont's book, we learn the following about James Senior: "*In his early life he was at one time captured by the Indians and forced to run the gauntlet, composed of two rows of redskins, armed with clubs and whips, his body bearing marks of this experience to his dying day.*"

We'll soon learn more of this experience, but some background information is helpful. On page 5 of Martha P. Earles' *Interesting Findings* (a compilation of early Gibson County news accounts), it states that the following was published in the newspaper of Princeton, Indiana on 5 Apr 1856:

*"NOTICE.....Is hereby given that Land Warrant No 11774 for 80 acres issued under Act of 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1855, in the name of James Malone, put in Captain Henry's Company Kentucky Militia, issued on 2d Nov. 1855 and sent to the address of William Reavis Princeton, IN has never come to hand. A caveat is being filed in the General Land Office, to prevent the issue of a patent on said Warrant, as the Warrantee will, at the expiration of six weeks, make application to the Commissioner of Pensions, for a duplicate copy of said Warrant. JAMES MALONE."*

That particular Act of Congress made James Senior eligible to purchase up to 160 acres at \$1.25 per acre of land as a bounty for his war service. In *Indiana Land Entries Volume 2: Vincennes District Part 1, 1807 – 1877*, by Margaret A. Waters (1949) is the record of a relinquishment by James Malone of the E ½ of the SW ¼ Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 11 West (80 acres). It shows that he filed for the land on 6 Dec 1817 and that the property was returned to the government on 30 Apr 1827, suggesting that James had failed to make the final payment within the allotted time. Thus it would appear that by 1855 James was only eligible to claim up to 80 additional acres of land. It is not known what caused him to relinquish the original bounty claim, though depressed crop

prices in the early 1820s<sup>25</sup> possibly contributed to his woes. John Junior was more fortunate. He completed the purchase of the W ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 32 on 10 Dec 1828, and the E ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 32 on 20 Mar 1830, and thus had already claimed his full 160 acre allotment.

In an 1891 report from the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky entitled *Kentucky Soldiers of the War of 1812*, the fact that James had been taken prisoner is confirmed on page 204, though the date of his capture is not given. It also shows him as a private serving in Captain Joel Henry's (9<sup>th</sup>) Company, in Lieutenant-Colonel William Dudley's (13<sup>th</sup>) Regiment of the Kentucky Militia,<sup>26</sup> having mustered in on 29 Mar 1813. Captain Henry's company was raised from the men of Woodford County, Kentucky.

The preceding source, together with the 1856 legal notice, leaves no doubt that the James Malone who married Christiana Hunter in Madison County, Kentucky is the same James Malone that moved to Gibson County, Indiana and died in Posey County, Indiana.

### ***DUDLEY'S DEFEAT***

James Senior's time in the Kentucky Militia was to be ill-fated. About five weeks after establishing his command, Colonel Dudley headed a disastrous sortie in relief of Fort Meigs, Ohio on 5 May 1813 (Fort Meigs was located along the Maumee River, about ten miles inland from Lake Erie, at the west end of the lake). The 1,200 men of the fort had been under siege for a short time by 3,200 British troops and their native allies, and Colonel Dudley's men were sent to spike the heavy guns and mortars of the enemy in order to prevent further bombardment. After successfully, though only temporarily, spiking the heavy guns and disabling their carriages, he and his men overzealously pursued the natives into the forest, where they were ambushed. The result was that about half of his force was killed, less than twenty percent made it back to the fort and the remainder was captured. The incident came to be known as Dudley's Defeat. At least some of the captives were made to run the gauntlet after their capture, as documented by the story of John Gilbert Mastin, also a member of Captain Joel Henry's Company, in Railey's *History of Woodford County, Kentucky*, page 393:

*"Himself a prisoner of the Indians, Gilbert Mastin was compelled not only to run the gauntlet, but to sit by the campfire and listen to their tiresome jargon. During one of the campfire experiences the Indians imbibed to [sic] freely of an intoxicating fluid, which so stupefied them that they did not observe young Mastin when he slipped out of the camp, but they soon discovered his absence and sent out a pursuing party which made the trail so warm that Mastin was compelled to plunge into a stream, which he crossed in safety, and was soon in a friendly camp where he was protected.*

*"He returned to his home with several wounds that crippled him for life..."*

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<sup>25</sup> *Pioneer History of Indiana*, William Monroe Cockrum, 1907, pages 402 and 403.

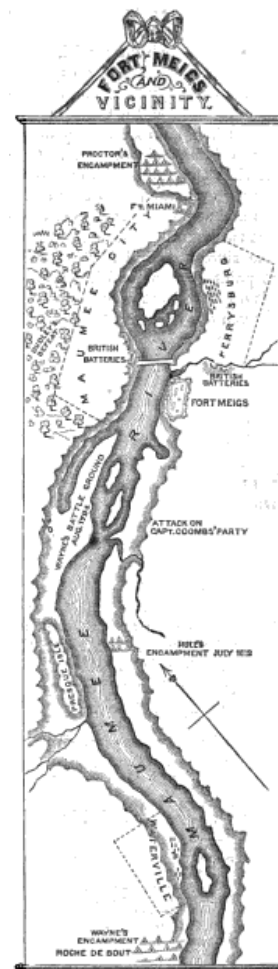
<sup>26</sup> From page 56 of *The Register of Kentucky Historical Society Volumes 9-10*, Kentucky Historical Society (1912), in an article entitled "Kentuckians in the War of 1812" by A. C. Quisenberry.

In James P. Averill's *Fort Meigs* (1884) is the following account that sheds some light as to how and why James Malone, Senior and John Gilbert Mastin were made to run the gauntlet:

*"MASSACRE OF COL. DUDLEY'S TROOPS.*

*"In the meantime, Col. Dudley's command of nearly eight hundred men, carried out the perilous and important duty assigned them, but with most disastrous results to themselves. The following thrilling particulars of the affair are compiled from the account given by Lieut. Joseph R. Underwood, one of the participants attached to a company of Kentucky volunteers under Capt. John C. Morrison's command:*

*"The whole number of troops that landed amounted probably to 700 men. We were formed on the shore in three parallel lines, and ordered to march for the battery at right angles with the river. So far as I understand the plan of attack, one line was to form the line of battle in the rear of the battery parallel with the river; the other two lines to form one above and one below the battery, at right angles to the river. The lines thus formed advanced as silently as possible, the object being to surprise the enemy. Before we reached the battery, however, we were discovered by some straggling Indians, who fired upon us and then retreated. Our men, pleased at seeing them run, and perceiving that we were discovered, no longer deemed silence necessary, and raised a tremendous shout. This was the first intimation that the enemy received of our approach, and it so alarmed them that they abandoned the battery without any resistance, and the guns were successfully spiked. Capt. Morrison's company was formed on the river's bank above the battery. While passing through a hazel thicket toward the river, I saw Col. Dudley for the last time; he railed at me for not keeping my men in better line; I replied that it was impossible, owing to the condition of the ground and the obstacles in the way. We halted near the river bank; some of the enemy had got into our rear and were firing into us, and our company hastened to join the combatants at our front; falling in at the left of the regiment, we were soon in the midst of the conflict. The Indians attempted to flank us, and we drove them over a mile back from the river; from behind trees and logs, they poured a most destructive fire into us, and we charged upon them from time to time. Capt. Morrison fell, shot through the temples, the ball cutting the optic nerve and depriving him of sight. After caring for him as well as circumstances would allow, I assumed command of the company.*



*"At length we were ordered to fall back, keeping up a retreating fire, and as soon as this was done, the Indians advanced with savage yells. A temporary halt was twice made, but our ranks were soon in confusion, and a general rout occurred; the retreating army gathered about the battery and attempted to repel the onslaught. About this time, I received a ball in my back and was made prisoner, and informed that the whole army had surrendered."<sup>27</sup>*

*"On our way to the garrison, we were stripped of the principal part of our clothing and valuables. As we neared the garrison at Ft. Miami, the Indians formed a line to the left of the road, there being a perpendicular bank on the right, near where the road passed. Here we were obliged to run the gauntlet into the fort, the Indians whipping, shooting and tomahawking their prisoners as they passed. By running as closely as possible to the muzzles of their guns, I escaped with the exception of some severe strokes over the back with their ramrods. Nearly forty Americans were killed in passing the line of savages. As I entered the ditch surrounding the garrison, the man in front of me was shot and I fell over his dead body; those following stumbled over us, and the passageway was thus blocked for a few moments. After entering the fort, the horrible tragedy was continued. A painted Indian mounted the dilapidated wall and shot one of the prisoners nearest him, and deliberately loading, shot again, the second ball giving two men a death wound; he then laid down his gun, and drawing his tomahawk, leaped among the defenseless prisoners and killed two others. The horror of the moment is indescribable; the excitement among the Indians was increasing, and a wholesale massacre seemed inevitable, as the weak protest of the British officers who were present, was entirely unavailing."*

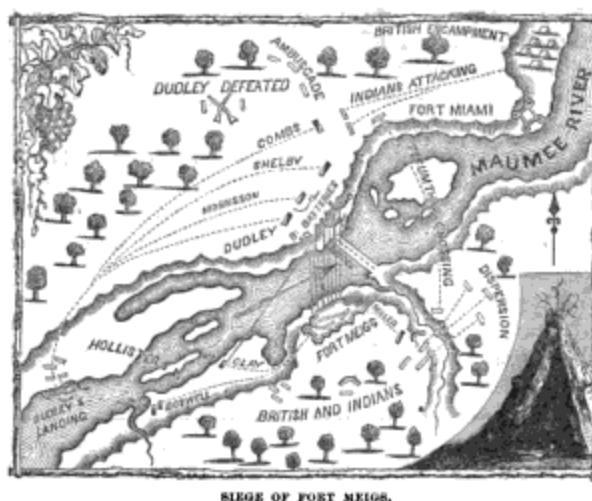
Following the disaster, an official report of Dudley's Defeat was prepared by Captain Leslie Combs for General Green Clay.<sup>28</sup> In the report, Captain Combs says:

*"Immediately after the surrender, we were marched off towards Fort Maumee, one and a half miles below, near the British encampment. We had gone but a short distance before we met the head of the left line of Indians who had been enclosing us. Having surrendered to Englishmen entirely, I expected we should be treated with that tenderness and humanity indicative of a noble mind, and always due the unfortunate. What was then my astonishment when, so soon as we met the Indians, they began, in face of the English guard, of Gen. Proctor, Col. Elliot, and other officers who were riding up the line, to rob us of our clothing, money, watches, etc. Almost all lost in this way their hats and coats, some even their shirts, and some their pantaloons also. He who did not instantaneously give up his clothes, frequently paid his life for it. No difference was made between well and wounded in this as well as what followed. It would be almost impossible to relate all the acts of individual outrage that took place. I shall never forget the*

<sup>27</sup> Illustration at right and on the second page following is from page 477 and 488, respectively, in John Benson Lossing's *The Pictorial Field-book of the War of 1812*, published 1868.

<sup>28</sup> Col. Wm. Dudley's defeat opposite Fort Meigs, Captain Leslie Combs, Cincinnati, 1869.

demoniac look of the villain who stripped me, nor shall I soon forget those who encouraged, since, notwithstanding my request, they did not hinder him from doing it. I showed him my wound. 'Twas vain; before I could unfasten the bandage, regardless of my pain, he tore my coat off from my shoulders. I had gone but little farther before I saw ten or twelve men, lying dead, stripped naked and scalped. Near them were two lines of Indians formed from the entrance of a triangular ditch in front to the old gate of Fort Maumee, a distance, I think, of forty or fifty feet. The idea immediately struck me that all the prisoners ahead of me had been massacred. I determined, if such was the case, to go no further. Upon inquiring, a soldier told me they were in the fort, and showed me the way which was between those two lines of Indians. During this moment's delay, a man who was walking behind, stepped before me just as we entered the defile, an Indian put a pistol to his back, and fired—he fell. I ran through without being touched. My feelings were somewhat relieved at finding about two-thirds of the prisoners already within. How many were killed afterwards I am unable to say. We heard frequent guns at the place during the whole time the remaining prisoners were coming in. Some, although not killed, were wounded severely with war clubs, tomahawks, etc. The number who fell after the surrender, was supposed by all to be nearly equal to the [number] killed in battle. We now hoped, however, that we were secure from further insult or injury—but no sooner had all the prisoners got in than the whole body of Indians, regardless of the opposition of our little guard, rushed into the fort. There seemed to be almost twice our number. Their blood-thirsty souls were not yet satiated with carnage. One Indian alone shot three, tomahawked a fourth, and stripped and scalped them in our presence. It seems to me, even to this day, whenever I think of this circumstance, that I again see the struggles of the dying prisoner and hear him cry, in vain, for mercy. The whole then raised the war-whoop and commenced loading their guns. What were our feelings at this moment, he, who has never realized can not imagine. A description is impossible. Without any means of defence or possibility of escape, death in all the horror of savage cruelty, seemed to stare us in the face.



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“Rendered desperate by this idea and the perfect disregard which the British evinced for that duty held sacred by all civilized nations (the protection of prisoners), much did we wish for our arms, and had we then had them, they would have been surrendered but with our lives. Or, had this been carried much farther, the prisoners would, at any risk, have sold their lives as dearly as possible.

*Tecumseh, however, more humane than his ally and employer, generously interfered and prevented farther massacre.”*

Combs’ report also adds that the suffering didn’t end with running the gauntlet:

*“Just at dusk, boats came up and carried us to the fleet, eight miles below. Notwithstanding the naked condition of the prisoners, and the disagreeableness of the weather (which was rainy and excessively cold for the season) many of them were obliged to remain all night in the open boats in ankle-deep mud and water. The wounded were put into the holds of the different vessels, where their only bed (and a good many had not even this) was the wet sand thrown in for ballast, without blankets or any other kind of covering. Provision was issued to them the next day about twelve. Their treatment afterwards was nearly as good, I am induced to believe, as the British could afford, being themselves scant of provisions. I feel myself particularly indebted to some of the officers for their politeness and attention.”*

In 1826 one of the British officers that took part in the battle published an account in *The London New Magazine*, in which he described his walk with Major Muir through the Indian encampment next to the British fort two days after the battle:

*“.. and in various directions, were to be seen the scalps of the slain drying in the sun, stained on the fleshy side with vermillion dyes, and dangling in the air, as they hung suspended from the poles to which they were attached, together with hoops of various sizes, on which were stretched portions of the human skin, taken from various parts of the human body, principally the hand and foot, and still covered with the nails of the parts; while scattered along the ground were visible the members from which they had been separated, and serving as nutriment to the wolf-dogs by which the savages were accompanied.*

*“As we continued to advance into the heart of the encampment a scene of a more disgusting nature arrested our attention. Stopping at the entrance of a tent occupied by the Minoumini tribe, we observed them seated around a large fire, over which was suspended a kettle containing their meal. Each warrior had a piece of string hanging over the edge of the vessel, and to this was suspended a food which, it will be presumed we heard not without loathing, consisting of a part of an American. Any expression of our feelings, as we declined the invitation that they gave us to join their repast, would have been resented by the Indians without much ceremony. We had, therefore, the prudence to excuse ourselves under the plea that we had already taken our food, and we hastened to remove from a sight so revolting to humanity.”*

An accounting of the 77 men assigned to Captain Joel Henry’s company is found in the article entitled “Doomed to their Fate”: *Kentuckians at Dudley’s Defeat, 5 May, 1813* by John M. Trowbridge.<sup>29</sup> It lists 54 of Captain Henry’s men captured at Fort Meigs, five

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<sup>29</sup> *Kentucky Ancestors*, Vol. 40, Nos. 3 & 4.

killed in action, one missing in action, and eight wounded in action. Thus, if no man was counted twice, nine men would have made it safely back to Fort Meigs. So while 90% of his men were wounded or captured in battle, fewer than 10% lost their lives there, at least initially.

Two days after the battle, the prisoners were taken to Fort Malden, Canada. A short time later they were taken across the Detroit River to the mouth of the Huron River where they were left to make their way as best they could to the nearest settlements in Ohio, about fifty miles distant.

The fact that James Senior survived the horrors of Fort Meigs and managed to thrive for another 50 years after this traumatic event is truly remarkable. Any of his ancestors that are fortunate enough to have learned of his sufferings can appreciate their good fortune that they exist today to hear his story.

After surviving this ordeal he was mustered out of service on 28 Sep 1813. The War of 1812 concluded following the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent in February 1815.

*Return of the killed and wounded in the  
siege of Camp Meigs, and the several  
sorties of the fifth Inst.*  
KILLED.  
*Artillery*—none.  
*Infantry*—1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 56  
privates—Total 59.  
*Light Dragoons*—3 privates.  
*Kentucky Militia*—1 Lieut. 1 serjt. 28  
privates—Total 30.  
*Ohio Militia*—3 privates.  
*12 Months Volunteers*—1 sergeant, 1  
private.  
Total killed—77.  
WOUNDED.  
*Artillery*—1 Major, (Stoddard, since  
dead.)  
*Infantry*—2 captains, one 2d lieutenant,  
6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 73 privates—To-  
tal 90.  
*Light Dragoons*—1 sergeant, 1 corporal,  
15 privates—Total 17.  
*Kentucky Militia*—1 ensign, 41 privates  
—Total 42.  
*Ohio Militia*—1 Ensign, 3 sergeants, 4  
privates—Total 8.  
*12 Months Volunteers*—3 sergeants, 3  
corporals, 2 Musicians, 19 privates—To-  
tal 25.  
Total wounded 187—Total killed and  
wounded 264.

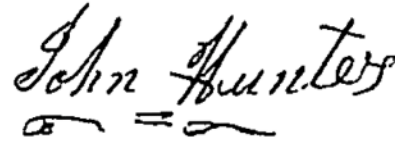
*From the Lexington Reporter,  
22 May 1813. Source:  
GenealogyBank.com.*

The history of every country  
begins in the heart  
of a man or a woman.

-WILLA CATHER

## JOHN HUNTER, JUNIOR

The father of James Senior's wife, Christiana, appears to have had no small influence on the decision that James Senior and his brother made to move to Gibson County. Per his Revolutionary War pension

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Hunter". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

application (which is presented later) in the spring of 1807 John Hunter was in Knox County (from which Gibson County was formed in 1813), and he almost certainly had been the first member of James' extended family to venture to Indiana Territory. His arrival at that time is coincident with the opening of the Vincennes Land Office at Knox County on 27 Apr 1807, suggesting his purpose for moving there.

Per Stormont (pg. 343), he opened the first blacksmith shop in Montgomery Township, Gibson County, Indiana, and the first Census for Gibson County in 1820 shows that he was plying his trade at that time, a trade he had learned from his father, Johann Wilhelm Yeager (whose Americanized name was John Hunter, Senior). When Johann was about 11 years old his father, Heinrich, died. Soon after, his court appointed guardian, John Heckendorn, had him apprenticed to a blacksmith in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.<sup>30</sup> John Hunter likely taught the trade to his grandsons, Thomas J. and Absalom M. Malone. They in turn passed the skill on to others in the extended family, with one second great grandson, Paul Edward Malone, listing his occupation as blacksmith in the mid-1960s (James A. Malone, Junior [b. 1878] was another second great grandson blacksmith). That would make at least five generations of blacksmiths!

John Hunter also took part in constructing the first public road in Gibson County in 1813, allowing his daughter's family a means to reach their new home. The road through the heavily forested region was specified to be 15 feet wide. As for the portion that was constructed through Montgomery Township, Stormont (page 72) provides the following account:

*"The court appointed Joshua Embree supervisor of the road through Montgomery Township, from Anderson's Creek to opposite John Hunter's. All residents east of Hunter's place were required to assist in maintaining this road. And for the Saline Road, from opposite John Hunter's to Black River, Robert Anderson was appointed supervisor and the residents west of Hunter's, in Montgomery Township, were required to assist in keeping the road in repair."*

NOTE: Black River was located at the southerly end of Montgomery Township, a distance of perhaps six miles southwest of John Hunter's place. The exact location of Anderson Creek is not known, though at one time it had been renamed Marsh Creek. Anderson Creek, Black River and Wabash River were the major natural boundaries when the original Montgomery Township was created. Since the Black River is to the south, Anderson Creek likely formed the northerly boundary (no map was found naming the creeks in the area of the boundary

<sup>30</sup> *Joseph Hunter Genealogy*, Patricia F. Hunter (2000), pages 131-133.

between Montgomery and Patoka Townships, but the most likely candidate is located about 4 miles southwest of Princeton).

It is interesting to note that the road running to the southwest is the "Saline Road." This suggests that the primary motivation for constructing the road past John Hunter's place may have been to improve access to the region of present day Saline County, Illinois, an important salt source for the early pioneers. Having such relatively easy access to salt was likely yet another key to our family's early success in their newly chosen home.

Another advantage to being on the principal road in the area was that John Hunter would be able to claim a sum of money for every day that he spent maintaining the road, which could be applied toward any property tax that he owed. One source states that by the 1820s in some nearby jurisdictions this was as much as \$1.50 per day.

On 13 April 1813 he made the initial payment on his 160 acre property, located immediately to the west of where the town of Owensville would be platted a few years later, as shown on the 1881 map on the following page. His son-in-law James Malone, Senior, who purchased an 80 acre property on 6 Dec 1817 (and later relinquished it on 30 Apr 1827), was living about 3 ½ miles to the south-southeast. James' brother, John Malone, Junior was living about 2 ½ miles to the east-northeast on 80 acres that he purchased on 10 Dec 1828, and to which he added another 80 acres on 20 Mar 1830.<sup>31</sup>

John Hunter also owned an additional 25 acres abutting his main 160 acre purchase, as shown in the notice to the right. It was placed in the Vincennes *Western Sun* (vol. 6, no. 28, pg. 4, c. 1) on Saturday, March 11, 1815 and also ran on the following two Saturdays (a transcription of the text follows the image).

The destruction of records referred to

**To all Persons Concerned,**  
**PUBLIC NOTICE** is now hereby given, that I intend to apply to the board of commissioners established by the act, entitled "An act for the relief of such persons as have suffered, or may hereafter suffer, by the destruction of the Records of the county of Knox, which was consumed by fire at Vincennes, in the year 1814," approved September 17th, 1814, to perpetuate the testimony of the existence and destruction of a deed of transfer from the court of Common Pleas of the said county of Knox, as special commissioners to me for twenty five acres of land, being the south east corner of the south east quarter of section No. two, Township No. 3, of Range No. twelve, south, and lying in what now forms Gibson county, formerly Knox.  
**JOHN HUNTER.**  
March 8th 1815.

<sup>31</sup> All dates of property acquisition are from *Indiana Land Entries, Volume 2, Vincennes District, Part 1, 1807-1877* by Margaret R. Waters (1949), as found on the following pages: John Malone, page 70; James Malone, page 86; and John Hunter, page 87.

in the notice occurred in January, 1814, about nine months after the formation of Gibson County.

*“To all Persons Concerned,*

*“PUBLIC NOTICE is now hereby given, that I intend to apply to the board of commissioners established by the act, entitled “An act for the relief of such persons as have suffered, or may hereafter suffer, by the destruction of the Records of the county of Knox, which was consumed by fire at Vincennes, in the year 1814,” approved September 17<sup>th</sup>, 1814, to perpetuate the testimony of the existence and destruction of a deed of transfer from the court of Common Pleas of the said county of Knox, as special commissioners, to me for twenty five acres of land, being the south east corner of the south east quarter of section No. two, Township No. 3, Range No. twelve, south, and lying in what now forms Gibson County, formerly Knox.*

*“JOHN HUNTER*

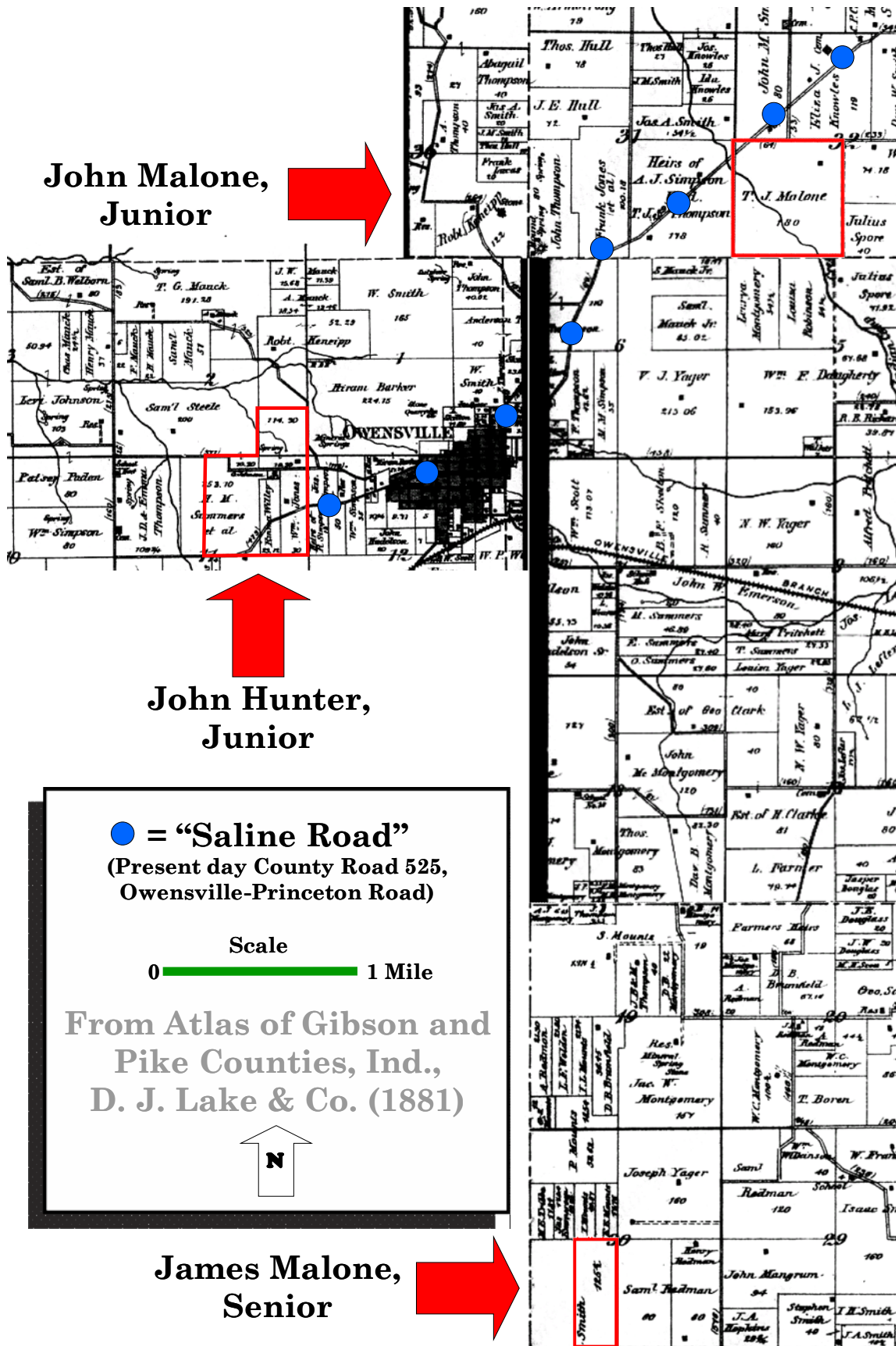
*“March 8<sup>th</sup> 1815.”*

This additional property acquisition is significant in that the map on the following page shows that it contained a spring. Thus, it appears that John Hunter arrived in the area at a very early time, managing to acquire a prime piece of property located on an existing game trace or Indian trail, complete with a spring and located high above the malaria-infested river bottoms. No doubt there were also other aspects of the location that facilitated his trade as a blacksmith. Very clearly, his foresight in laying claim to such a well situated property was a major factor in the success of the family of his son-in-law, James Malone, Senior, and of the family of James’ brother, John Malone, Junior.

To give a sense of scale in the 1881 plat map that follows, John Hunter’s 160 acre property (a quarter section) was about ½ mile square, and thus each full section is a mile square.

It is interesting to note that in 1881 T. J. Malone, John Junior’s second eldest son, is the owner of John Junior’s property. And John Marvel Smith, the husband of T. J.’s eldest daughter, appears to own a property directly to the north and another nearby to the northwest.

When you look closely at the map you see the names of the Joneses, Maucks, Montgomerys, Mounts, Pritchetts, Smiths, Skeltons, Yagers, and other families that had intermarried with our Malone clan. It’s easy to see how their choices of whom they married were limited by the time and effort required to travel any distance from home, especially after the long day’s efforts required by pioneer living. And at that time period church was perhaps the only regular social gathering, so their choice of a spouse often was further limited to neighbors of the same faith.



Earlier it was noted that John Malone, Junior had purchased land when Gibson County was still part of Knox County. Both James Malone, Senior and John Hunter did likewise, and the map above gives a sense of the proximity of their purchases. It is assumed that the road running through John Hunter's property is the Saline Road. If so, it also crossed the northwest corner of the property of John Malone, Junior. It may have been James Senior's lack of proximity to this main thoroughfare that contributed to him having to relinquish his property to the government, as he would have had at least a four mile slog to get to the nearest road with direct access to the markets in the area. Or it could have been that the property was relinquished for any number of other reasons.

### ***REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERVICE***

John Hunter was born in Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland on 27 Nov 1762. And like John Malone, Senior he served during the Revolutionary War and in his later years he applied for a government pension. At the time of applying for his pension he was required to give an accounting of where he had lived after the War. As a result, his declaration is quite detailed and it suggests that during the early days in Kentucky and Indiana the Malone and Hunter families were fairly closely allied:

*"Declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act on Congress passed June 7<sup>th</sup> 1832.*

*"State of Illinois  
"County of Wabash*

*"On this third day of December 1832 personally appeared in Open Court, before Ephraim Phar, Beauchamp Aurvey (?) and John Compton, Judges of the County Commissioners Court of Wabash County now sitting John Hunter, a resident of Mount Carmel in the County of Wabash and State of Illinois, aged seventy years, who being duly sworn doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7<sup>th</sup> 1802.*

*"That he entered the service of the United States, under the following named officers and served as herein stated. The first time he entered the service in December in the year 1780 as a substitute for his father John Hunter Sen. Under Captain George Baxter of Rockingham County Virginia, and was attached to Genl. Muhlenburgs Brigade, that he then resided in Rockingham County Virginia, that his Company was marched through Richmond and Manchester, to the long Bridge near Portsmouth[, Virginia], that he was engaged in a skirmish at said Bridge with the British that he served three months, was discharged and returned home. That some time in the latter part of the summer of 1781 he was drafted and had a substitute by the name of Charles Osman [his wife's brother] to serve in his place, that his said substitute served under Genl Muhlenburg and was in the service two months that during the time his substitute was in the service he volunteered and entered the service himself under Captain Jacob Cogan (?), that he marched directly to Yorktown, and arrived there on the evening the batteries were opened, that he served during the siege and was there when Cornwallis and*

*his Army were taken prisoners, that at the siege he was attached to Genl Muhlenburg Brigade, and returned with the prisoners to Manchester, under the command of Col Vance and served about two months at this town, that he does not know of any person by whom he can prove his services in the Revolutionary War, that he has written some time since for affidavits of his services but has received no answer and does not know that any person is living by whom to prove said services.*

*“That he never received any written discharge from the service, that he was born in Hagerstown in the State of Maryland on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1762, he has a record of his age at home taken from the original record in his fathers family bible, said bible is at present in possession of Joseph Hunter near Jonesboro in East Tennessee.*

*“As above stated he was living in Rockingham County Virginia when called into service where he continued to live for about one year thereafter, from there he removed to East Tennessee and resided there about ten years, from there he removed to Madison County Kentucky, where he lived about twelve years from there he removed to Montgomery County in Said state and lived in the latter County about four years from there he moved to (Knox) now Gibson County in the (then Territory) now state of Indiana in the Spring of the year 1807, and that he has lived there and in Lawrence and Wabash Counties in the State of Illinois since. He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension or annuity except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension role of the aging of any state.*

*“Sworn and subscribed, the day and year aforesaid. [Signed John Hunter]*

*“Mr James Pool a Clergyman residing in the County of Wabash and Augustus Lavattete residing in the same hereby certify that they are well acquainted with John Hunter who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration, that we believe him to be seventy years of age, that he is respected and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a soldier of the Revolution, and that we concur in that opinion.*

*“Sworn and Subscribed the day and year aforesaid.*

*[Signed James Pool, Augustus Lavattete, his mark]*

*“And the said Court do hereby declare their opinion after the investigation of the matter, and after putting the interrogatory prose used by the War department, that the above named Applicant was a Revolutionary Soldier and served as he states, and the Court further certifies that it appears, to them, that James Pool who has signed the preceding Certificate is a clergyman resident in County of Wabash and that Augustus Lavattete who has also signed the same is a resident in County of*

*Wabash and is a credible person, and that their statements... ” [the remainder of the text is missing].*

It appears the claim was denied. In early 1854 Isaac W. Hunter, John’s youngest son, reapplied and petitioned the government for any amount owed John, had the original application been approved (it seems this was also unsuccessful). Thus, John died some time between 1832 and 1854, and, since there is no 1840 or 1850 Census record of him, he likely died before 1840. There is no known grave for him in Wabash County, but he is listed on a bronze plaque located at the courthouse which commemorates Revolutionary War veterans buried in Wabash County. There is no cemetery name given.<sup>32</sup>

Most trees on Ancestry.com show that John’s wife, Elizabeth Osman, died some time after 1804, though they are all unsourced. John doesn’t show up in the Census again until 1820, and at that time he is living with a 26 to 44 year old female. On 26 Mar 1818 in Gibson County there is a John Hunter that married Polly Montgomery, likely a widow. She could quite possibly be the widow (whose maiden name was McFarland) of Samuel Montgomery, as Samuel Montgomery’s property in Montgomery Township was within about five miles of that owned by John Hunter. If she were nearer the upper end of the age range noted in the 1820 Census, there likely were few eligible bachelors for a woman of that age in the vicinity.

NAME	DATES	STATE	CEMETERY
ARMSTRONG JOHN	1764-1836	VA	OLD FOX
BELL ROBERT	1757	N.J.	
CRANE JOHN	1745-1836	N.J.	ARMSTRONG
DOUGHTON WILLIAM	1751-1833	VA	
FOX REUBEN	1752	CONN.	
GORDON JOHN	1753-1839	VA	
GROSS JONATHAN	1760	MASS.	FRIENDSVILLE
HARDESTY FREEMAN	1763-1846	MD	OLD
HENDRYX NATHANIEL	1752	N.Y.	OLD MARK TOWN
HUFFMAN BENJAMIN		VA	FRIENDSVILLE
HUSTON JOHN		N.J.	FRIENDSVILLE
KEEN PETER	1756-1840	N.J.	FRIENDSVILLE
LAWSON WILLIAM		MASS.	
OSGOOD NATHANIEL	1758-1816	N.Y.	OLD LANCASTER
PINLEY JOB	1763-1834	MASS.	FRIENDSVILLE
PULLIAM THOMAS	1762-1834	MASS.	PALMYRA
RAMSEY ALLEN	1764-1845	PA.	OLD
SIGG CHARLES	1756-1839	MD	SAND HILL
SIMMONS STEPHEN	1765-1835	CONN.	
SIMMONS BENJAMIN	1726-1807	MASS.	
SMITH BENJAMIN	1769-1844	N.Y.	BOGARD
SOMMER STEPHEN	1762	CONN.	
STEWART ALEXANDER	1748-1844	N.Y.	
STILLWELL JOHN		1835	
THOMPSON THOMAS		1829	
TILTON JOHN	1755-1846	N.J.	OLD CLARK
TUTTLE ANDREW	1758-1841	CONN.	OLD WHITE
WATTS JOHN	1751-1834	CONN.	OLD WHITE
WOOD JOHN	1754-1837	MD.	WOOD

*Plaque located in the Wabash County Courthouse commemorating Revolutionary War veterans buried in Wabash County, Illinois.*

<sup>32</sup> E-mail from Ron Weisgerber dated 4 Nov 2011.

“A society grows great  
when old men plant trees  
whose shade they shall never sit in.”

- GREEK PROVERB

## FAMILY LORE

Lore is defined as the accumulated facts, anecdotes, beliefs and traditions on a particular subject, which typically have been handed down by word of mouth, often through many generations. Though sometimes inaccurate and distorted, it is often the richest, most interesting, and most cherished aspect of a family's history. What follows first is family lore as recounted by a number of descendants of James Malone, Senior. The descendants are widely scattered geographically, and are descendants of different children of James, so while there is commonality in these stories, each is very distinctly different, and each offers unique clues and insights into our shared heritage. A later section will review the family lore of John Malone, Junior.

### THE FAMILY LORE OF JAMES MALONE, SENIOR

The research for this book was instigated by an unfinished typescript prepared by Bill Hunter of Ottawa, Canada. The original thought was to create a white paper correcting his errors, to be placed on file at the Princeton Library in Indiana, where the typescript was found. No doubt, if Bill had had sufficient time he would have done the same splendid job as he had done in assisting with documenting the history of the Hunter Family found in *Joseph Hunter Genealogy and his Jager Connection, 1650-2000* by Patricia F. Hunter. But Bill was tripped up by a lack of time and by two large Malone families with children of similar names who, by the time of the 1850 Census (when we could actually see which members were in each family) had begun to migrate apart. Roughly half of the same-named children still lived in Gibson County, most of the remainder had migrated a short distance south to abutting Posey County, and one had moved to Lawrence County, Illinois.

Early on, after intense research to correct errors that I had found in Bill's typescript, I had thought that the mystery of the families of James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior had been solved and I had the "complete" answer of how all the pieces of the family fit together. About that time records of the United States Colored Troops were released, including those of a Thomas Malone, born 1828 in Gibson County. This discovery threw me into a complete tailspin, as Thomas simply did not appear to fit with any of the families that I had documented up to that point.

With time I found that he was, in fact, born in 1832, and was a grandson of James Malone, Senior through James' son, John. At first that knowledge was sufficient, but with all the upheaval that his discovery had caused I was determined to see if I could find out what had become of him after the Civil War. A short time later, Civil War pension files were made available and I found my first clue that he had moved to Kansas before eventually settling in Nebraska. From there it was only a matter of time before I made



*Judge Clarence Joseph Malone  
From the Collection of  
Randolph Scofield Malone*

contact with his second great grandson, Randolph Scofield Malone, who shared with me the following family history, likely recorded by Thomas' son, Judge Clarence Joseph Malone:

### **COUNTY CORK ORIGINS OF THE MALONE CLAN**

*“Following is a brief outline of the names, residence, occupation, etc of the MALONE antecedents:*

*“PATRICK M. –*

*Patrick was a wool-weaver in the city of Cork, Ireland. He was of Irish Catholic descent and had married an Irish Catholic girl. Nothin[g] much is known about his earlier life. Several years prior to the Revolutionary War, Benj. Franklin made a tour of Ireland and made a speech in the city of Cork. Shortly after that (and partly due to the speech of Dr. Franklin) Patrick and his wife came to America and settled in Massachusetts around 1770. He served in the Revolutionary War under General Putnam.<sup>33</sup>*

[NOTES: A review of *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution, Volume 10*, which thoroughly documents the patriotic service of everyone from that state, fails to find a listing for Patrick Malone. There are listings for several other Malones and there is a listing for a Patrick Maloney of Salem. Earlier you were presented with evidence that John Malone, Senior is the father of James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior. It could be that Patrick may have actually been the name of the father of John Malone, Senior. Though, if so, it is curious why the given name of Patrick is seldom seen in our clan.

It is perhaps more likely those parts of this story were confused with the details of other ancestors of Thomas' family.]

*“JAMES M. –*

*Son of Patrick, was born in Mass about 1780. He was married in Mass. to an Irish Catholic girl. Shortly after Daniel Boone had settled in Kentucky, he emigrated [sic] from Mass to Kentucky, and settled near Lexington. He gained a large family, among them Alfred W.<sup>34</sup>, who was an orator before the Civil War and the author of several books on anti-slavery. A younger son's name was JOHN. James was a buck private in the Indian Wars and in the War of 1812. He was at one time captured by the English, but got back safely to Kentucky. Shortly after the War of 1812, Colonel Robert Skelton took a colony to Indiana and [founded] the town of Princetown [sic]. With this colony went James and his family. Every soldier in the War of 1812 was given a grant of land, and the grant given to James (or the old Malone homestead) was along the Wabash. He lived there to old age.*

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<sup>33</sup> Per <http://compmast.tripod.com/putnam/breeds.html> General Putnam was the commander at Bunker Hill.

<sup>34</sup> Alfred's middle initial is reported as "W" here and "C" in at least one printed source.

[NOTES: The date of James' birth correlates well with James Senior's Census data. And the early arrival in Kentucky is borne out by early tax records in Woodford County, Kentucky for John Malone, Senior. But the place of birth given here is contradicted by Census records of 1850 and 1860, which state that James Malone was born around 1776 in Virginia.

As you learned earlier, James Senior married Christiana Hunter in 1805 at Madison County, Kentucky. He would have been in his late twenties at that time, so it is certainly possible that James had been married before marrying Christiana, though if he had been it appears there were no children that survived. As you will learn later, a number of historical accounts document their marriage, and none of these mentions an earlier marriage, suggesting both had been wed for the first time.

It is true that James Senior had a large family, and historical records corroborate that Alfred and John are among his sons, and the facts that are attributed to Alfred are accurate. As noted earlier, the story of James' capture in the War of 1812 is corroborated by at least two other sources. His service in the "Indian Wars" is credible, though it is likely James would have been too young to have participated in the Northwest Indian War, which ended in 1794, when he would have been about 18 years old. It could be this refers to Indian conflicts that led to the Battle of Tippecanoe, which in turn helped start the War of 1812. In *Indiana Pay, Muster and Receipt Rolls, War of 1812* there is a James Malone serving in the militia at Knox County, Indiana Territory in the latter half of 1812. With his father-in-law known to have been in Knox County in 1807, it suggests that James' presence there was likely connected in some way (there is also a "John Melone" noted in the roles, who likely was John Malone, Junior).

Thus far, no source has been found to corroborate any details about Colonel Robert Skelton. The statement that the Malone homestead was "along the Wabash" is likely not meant to be taken literally, as the family lived near Owensville, Indiana, which is located at least four miles from the Wabash River. James Senior did live to be around 90 years of age.

It is not until the Census of 1810 that James Senior is found to be a head of household in Woodford County, Kentucky. This is understandable, given that he did not marry until 1805. This further suggests that Christiana was his first wife.]

*"JOHN M. -*

*Was born in 1809 in the same year as Abraham Lincoln near Lexington, Ky, and not very far from the place where Lincoln was born. He went with his folks after the War of 1812 to Princeton, Indiana. In 1831 he married Elizabeth Skelton, the daughter of Col. Robert Skelton. She was Protestant, and John forsook the*

*Catholic religion when he became her husband. In this union seven children were born, among them THOMAS JEFFERSON MALONE. John served in the Mexico War of 1847. He died rather early in life at the age of 48 in 1857.*



[NOTES: To prevent confusion, this person is neither John Malone, Senior, nor John Malone, Junior. He is James Malone, Senior's eldest son. As noted on his tombstone, the date of birth given in the above account is slightly off, probably because he was born around the same time as Abraham Lincoln (who was born in 1809), not in the same year (Lincoln was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, about 50 miles west of Woodford County, Kentucky). Gibson County marriage records state that John married Nancy Skelton on 29 Oct 1829, which is corroborated by Census records in 1850 and 1860. The statement of John's service in the "Mexico War of 1847" is not corroborated by records at the Indiana State Digital Archives nor in at least two books on the subject, though it could be his name is misspelled in those records or that the record of his service was somehow lost. It could also be that he enrolled in a militia from a state other than Indiana. His son Thomas is said to have taught school in Texas for a while in the 1850s, suggesting he may have been motivated to go there by his father's war experience and thus the account of John's service in the "Mexico War" may be accurate. His age at the time of his death is accurate.]

*"Col. ROBERT SKELTON –*

*Was born in England and brought up and educated there. He was a well educated man and was trained in the English Army. His wife was an aristocratic Scotch-English girl. They came to America about 1800. He was one of the Commanders of the Kentucky troops [in] command of 300 Kentuckians and 700 Ohioans. During the War of 1812, he was stationed at Fort Vincennes on the Wabash and during the Battle of Tippecanoe his wife was with child and a little daughter, Elizabeth, was born at the Fort. These people were Protestant. Shortly after the War, Col. Skelton led a colony of Kentuckians to Princeton, Indiana, which he founded in 1820.*

[NOTES: Almost none of the above statements have yet been corroborated. It should be fairly easy to find some record of a Colonel in the War of 1812, but no record has been found. *The Skelton Family History* by Bill Putman (2005) states that Robert Skelton, a private, and his brothers Jacob, James and Ralph served at Tippecanoe.<sup>35</sup> Robert was badly wounded on 7 Nov 1811. Nancy Skelton does appear to have been born at Fort Vincennes in Knox County, Indiana Territory.

<sup>35</sup> *Battle of Tippecanoe*, Reed Beard (1889) partially corroborates this. On page 108 James, Robert and Jacob are mentioned, as are Zachary and William. No mention is found of Ralph.

Princeton, Indiana was in existence prior to 1820, so the story of his founding the town is in error. Likewise, nearby Owensville was laid out (on paper, at least) by Phillip Brisco in 1817. It seems more likely that the Judge's history should state that they were among the first settlers, not that Robert Skelton was the founder.]

*“ELIZABETH SKELTON –*

*Was born in 1811 at the time of the Battle of Tippecanoe at Fort Vincennes, Indiana. She was raised and educated at Princeton, Indiana. In the year 1831 she married JOHN MALONE. She was the mother of seven children and lived to be quite old.”*

[NOTES: As noted earlier, it was Nancy Skelton that married John Malone in 1829. After John's death she married Tom “Little Tom” Montgomery. It is not known when she died, but she is not found after the 1860 Census, suggesting she died at less than 60 years of age. Her second husband, “Little Tom” Montgomery, is said to have married twice after his marriage with Nancy. His last marriage was in 1869 and he died in 1870. Thus she likely died before 1869. In 1811 the fort at Vincennes was known as Fort Knox.<sup>36</sup>

Nancy actually bore eight children, but the last, Harriet, died in infancy. The others were Jane, Thomas Jefferson, James, Joseph, Caroline, Amanda, and Charles.]

Like many attempts at recording family histories, the above account would seem to have many flaws, but it is no less of a gem because of them. Much is still worthwhile. For the most part, the details related to those ancestors with the Malone surname are largely consistent with known historical records, though much less so in the earliest accounts. There seems to be less ability to verify the historical accuracy of the accounts of the Skeltons.

Judge Clarence Malone's family history was likely contemporary with the printing of B. E. Hanes' book of 1931, *Doak Family History*, in which the judge provides a first hand account of his father-in-law, Hiram Doak. At that time more than 150 years had passed since the family patriarch's arrival in America, and more than 60 years had passed since the deaths of James Senior, John Junior and their spouses, who would likely have had first hand knowledge of their father and their mother (James would have been about 8 years old when his brother John was born and thus would have remembered his mother).

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<sup>36</sup> According to the Wikipedia article “Forts of Vincennes, Indiana” ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forts\\_of\\_Vincennes,\\_Indiana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forts_of_Vincennes,_Indiana)), the outpost was named Fort Knox at the time. The commanders of the fort were: Captain Floyd (1809), Captain Posey, (1811), Captain Taylor (1811), Lieutenant Bacon (1811) and Lieutenant Richardson (1813).

To feel a bit more comfortable with accepting details of the above account it is helpful to see what details are consistent with known historical facts. Luckily, Benjamin Franklin's life has been examined in fine detail, and we find an account that is consistent with the account given earlier. What follows is the transcription of a letter that Benjamin Franklin wrote in 1772 summarizing, in general, the speech that perhaps the family patriarch would have heard in Cork, Ireland, convincing him to leave the security of his friends and family and make a long and perilous ocean voyage for the opportunities offered in a new land. Clearly, life in Ireland was bleak at the time, with little prospect that things would improve (all spelling as found in the original document):

***Compar'd to these People Every Indian Is a Gentleman***<sup>37</sup>

*To Joshua Babcock*

*"Dear Sir, London, Jan. 13. 1772*

*"It was with great Pleasure I learnt by Mr. Marchant, that you and Mrs. Babcock and all your good Family continue well and happy. I hope I shall find you all in the same State when I next come your Way, and take Shelter as often heretofore under your hospitable Roof. The Colonel, I am told, continues an active and able Farmer, the most honourable of all Employments, in my Opinion as being the most useful in itself, and rendering the Man most independent. My Namesake, his Son, will soon I hope be able to drive the Plough for him.*

*"I have lately made a Tour thro' Ireland and Scotland. In these Countries a small Part of the Society are Landlords, great Noblemen and Gentlemen, extreamly opulent, living in the highest Affluence and Magnificence: The Bulk of the People Tenants, extreamly poor, living in the most sordid Wretchedness in dirty Hovels of Mud and Straw, and cloathed only in Rags. I thought often of the Happiness of New England, where every Man is a Freeholder, has a Vote in publick Affairs, lives in a tidy warm House, has plenty of good Food and Fewel, with whole Cloaths from Head to Foot, the Manufactory perhaps of his own Family. Long may they continue in this Situation! But if they should ever envy the Trade of these Countries, I can put them in a Way to obtain a Share of it. Let them with three fourths of the People of Ireland, live the Year round on Potatoes and Butter milk, without Shirts, then may their Merchants export Beef, Butter and Linnen. Let them with the Generality of the Common People of Scotland go Barefoot, then may they make large Exports in Shoes and Stockings: And if they will be content to wear Rags like the Spinners and Weavers of England, they may make Cloths and Stuffs for all Parts of the World. Farther, if my Countrymen should ever wish for the Honour of having among them a Gentry enormously wealthy, let them sell their Farms and pay rack'd Rents; the Scale of the Landlords will rise as that of the Tenants is depress'd who will soon become poor, tattered, dirty, and abject in Spirit. Had I never been in the American Colonies, but was to form my Judgment of Civil Society by what I have lately seen, I should never advise a Nation of*

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<sup>37</sup> Franklin, Benjamin. *The Writings of Benjamin Franklin, London 1757-1775, Volume III*, from <http://www.historycarper.com/resources/twobf3/letter11.htm>.

*Savages to admit of Civilisation: For I assure you, that in the Possession and Enjoyment of the various Comforts of Life, compar'd to these People every Indian is a Gentleman: And the Effect of this kind of Civil Society seems only to be, the depressing Multitudes below the Savage State that a few may be rais'd above it. My best Wishes attend you and yours, being ever with great Esteem, Dear Sir, Your most obedient and most humble Servant"*

From the above, it was clear that the family patriarch could easily have been motivated by Dr. Franklin's speech to seek a better life for himself in America, where even the natives enjoyed a better life than the average Irishman. This book, to some extent, is an accounting of the success of his venture. The fact that the letter was written in early 1772 suggests that the family patriarch may have left Ireland a little bit later than "around 1770," as suggested by family lore. Certainly the family was in America by early 1776, when John Senior joined the fight for independence. A later section will examine this issue in more detail, looking for possible clues about our family patriarch's arrival in America.

### ***A SECOND FAMILY HISTORY WITH CORK ORIGINS***

The following account comes from Alice (Malone) Cluck, granddaughter of the wife of James Malone, Senior's grandson (via his son, Elijah), Isaac Oliver Perry Martin Malone. It was originally told to Marguerite (Malone) Madden, her great niece, in 2010:

*"Minnie Edna Griesemer Malone,  
[Wife of Isaac Oliver Perry Martin Malone<sup>38</sup>]*

*"B: 11 Feb 1891*

*"D: 23 Aug 1983*

*"While visiting at Isaac Oliver Malone's farm one summer, Alice [(Malone) Cluck, Isaac's granddaughter] asked Minnie about Isaac's ancestors and childhood, and this is what Minnie told her.*

*"Isaac's dad [Elijah Malone] and uncle (or earlier ancestor?) came to America from Cork Ireland during the potato famine (typists' note: around mid 1840's). The two brothers found work wherever they could.*

[NOTE: This is inaccurate, likely the result of family stories being retold over many generations and/or distortions created by the listener. Isaac Oliver Perry Martin Malone was born in 1866 at Gibson County, Indiana. Based upon public records, he is definitely the child of Elijah Malone and Artemesia R. Pedigo (Elijah's second wife). *The History of Gibson County* by Gil Stormont and the 1850 Census for Gibson County, Indiana both establish that Elijah's father was James Malone, who was born in Virginia (likely Hampshire County, now West Virginia) around 1777, and Elijah was born in 1828 at Gibson County, Indiana,

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<sup>38</sup> Original account taken from *Malone Family Tree* maintain by Marguerite Mayre (Malone) Madden profile page for Minnie Edna Griesemer at Ancestry.com on 16 April 2011.

both well before the Potato Famine, which took place in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.]

*“The brother [or cousin] was 17 and worked on the Trans-Continental Railroad. At that time the railroad was being built from one coast of America to the other. The tracks met in Utah. The 17 year old Malone brother was killed in Utah (accidental, or purposely??). So any Malones in the USA aren’t kin to us unless they trace their lineage back to Ireland.*

[NOTE: The Transcontinental Railroad was completed May 1869.<sup>39</sup> The death could have occurred well after that date, as for several years after the railroad’s completion work was being performed to build permanent structures to replace those slapped together in the race to connect the two coasts. Elijah had eight brothers. Of these, only his brother Thomas J. Malone had a son, Charles H. Malone, b. 1852, who fits these circumstances. Elijah’s uncle, John Junior, had seven sons, none of whom had a son of appropriate age that also could have died during the latter stages of the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad.]

*“The other Malone brother [Elijah] bought farmland, married, and had children. One of those children was Isaac Oliver Perry Martin Malone. The mother of I.O. Malone [Artemesia R. Pedigo] died. His father married again and the new stepmother [Catherine J. Blackerty] and Isaac didn’t get along at all, so he ran away from home around age 12 and went to live with his brother [James Malone, b. 1863], who had already married and had his own home. Isaac grew to a young man, met Minnie and married. He also bought farmland and they had 12 children: Ethel Edna, James Oliver, Clydia May, Phoebe Jane, Paul Henry, Tina Adeline, Mary, Edward, Vera, Lucille and Betty.*

*“Isaac Malone built homes, barns, and sheds all over southeast Missouri and northern Arkansas. People would sign contracts to have him build.*

*“Minnie said that her ancestors, the Griesemers, settled in Pennsylvania and were known as the Pennsylvania Dutch. Three of the Griesemer brothers were with Washington at Valley Forge, and were sent with the group that took the Liberty Bell down and hid it from the British Army. Their names are on the roll at Arlington Cemetery in Pennsylvania.*

[NOTE: There was no mention of any Griesemers interred at Arlington Cemetery in Pennsylvania, though it is possible that they are mentioned on some sort of memorial there.]

*“This was the end of the Malone’s history as Minnie told Alice.”*

Most of the factual details in the above account are accurate for Isaac and his father, though historical records are clear that Elijah was not born in Ireland. While the account

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<sup>39</sup> *Ada County Historical Preservation Plan for Cultural and Historic Resources, Public Review Draft, October 2006*, Ada County (Idaho) Preservation Council, 2006, Boise, Idaho, page 16.

is unclear over which relative had been born in Cork, Ireland and when they came to America, the family's origin in Cork is corroborated.

### ***ADDITIONAL FAMILY HISTORIES WITH IRISH ORIGINS***

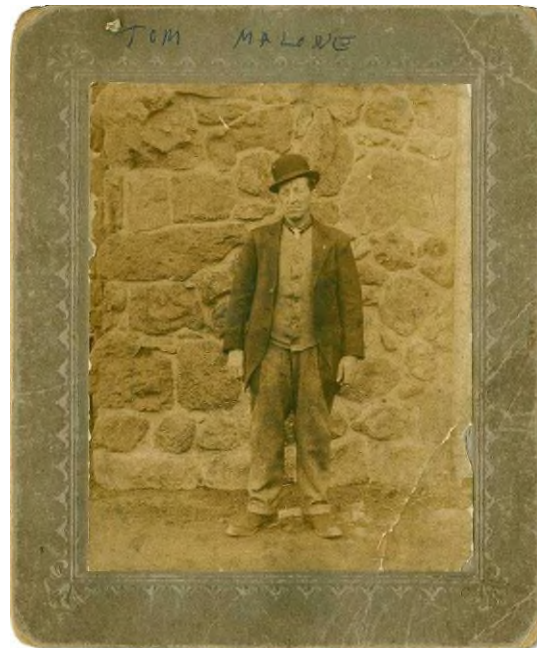
#### ***From Pat (Malone) Waltman***

On 23 May 1985 the author embarked upon what was to become a 17,560 mile bicycle trip across the United States, Canada and Europe that ended on 24 Sep 1986. The following accounts were recorded in a personal daily journal that was maintained for the entire trip. The following entry summarized his stay with Eathel Pauline “Pat” (Malone) Waltman, the only surviving child of Paul Edward Malone and Eva Pearl Wiggins, at Belleville, Illinois from 26 Jul 1985 to 29 Jul 1985:<sup>40</sup>

*July 27, 1985 – “Pat and I got to talkin’ about family again & got on the subject of great grandfather [Tom Malone]. She even dug up an old picture of him – he looked like a fairly typical Irish working man with a weathered face, dark hair & a rather serious expression. And he was wearing his Sunday best – a sort of bowler hat, a dark coat, skinny tie, a plain looking waistcoat that buttoned from his waist almost to his collar, light colored cuffed pants & good ole working boots!*

*“She said he was a blacksmith who worked in Poseyville, Ind & specialized in shoeing trotting horses. She believed he came over from County Cork in Ireland & that sounds like good enough reason to visit there, if you ask me – in fact, it’s good enough reason to visit Poseyville, which I’m sure I will. [Author’s note: I visited neither location, but I didn’t miss Poseyville by much, choosing a path not more than a few miles south of there].*

[Note: Pat was born five years after William Thomas Malone had passed away in Maunie, White County, Illinois. She was seventeen years old when her father, Paul Edward Malone, left the family and was never heard from again, though he lived another 30+ years. So what she learned of our family roots was mainly from her early childhood in East Saint Louis, Illinois from her father and a wide assortment of aunts, uncles and cousins that either lived in or near there, or that would pass through town from time to time.]



<sup>40</sup> From the author's six volume personal journal, *Volume 2: 7-18-85 to 9-1-85, Noel, Missouri – Grand Etang, Quebec* (manuscript, 1985).

In the author's research of the above account and many other family history details provided by Pat Waltman, virtually everything has been corroborated by detailed research of available historical documents. The fact that it was not Thomas, but an earlier ancestor, that came from County Cork is understandable, given that none of the information came from first hand accounts, and as such, was prone to distortion. The bulk of the details that she provided proved to be very credible.

### ***From Clovis Dewitt Malone***

Beverley Audrey (Malone) Lundak and Delores Eleanor (Malone) Carwitz, great granddaughters of James Senior's son Absalom, were given the following hand written family history prepared by their father, Clovis Dewitt Malone (Absalom's grandson and James Senior's great grandson):



*Clarence Lafayette Malone, at home making sure his family stayed warm.  
From the collections of  
Beverley (Malone)Lundak and  
Delores (Malone) Carwitz.*

*"As I remember stories told by my dad, Clarence Lafayette Malone, his grandparents immigrated [sic] from Ireland and worked on the construction of the 'Erie Canal'.*

*"My dad's father (Absalom [sic] Malone) settled in Crossville Illinois where he was a blacksmith and wheelwright. He married Anna Brothers, a German girl. They had two sons, Clarence Malone and Arnold Malone, also a daughter (name?) who died at an early age.*

*"Absalom Malone died and his widow Anna married a man named Engles [sic: Engle]. This marriage produced Henry Engles (half brother to dad Malone). Henry Engles married a girl named Mary*

*and they had a daughter named Eunice. Eunice later moved to El Paso Texas (Delores visited her there).*

*"Dad's mother (Anna), after the death of her second husband (Engles) married a man named Cash. Cash turned out to be somewhat cruel stepfather and sent Dad and his brother (Arnold) out in the world on their own.*

*"If I remember correctly, Dad and Uncle Arnold were in their early teens when all this happened. I remember stories of how the[y] had to sleep in railroad depots and go from door to door begging for food.*

*"When old enough, Dad joined the Army but I don't know what happened to Uncle Arnold.*

*“In later years, Uncle Arnold lived in East St. Louis, Illinois at the same time that we did.*

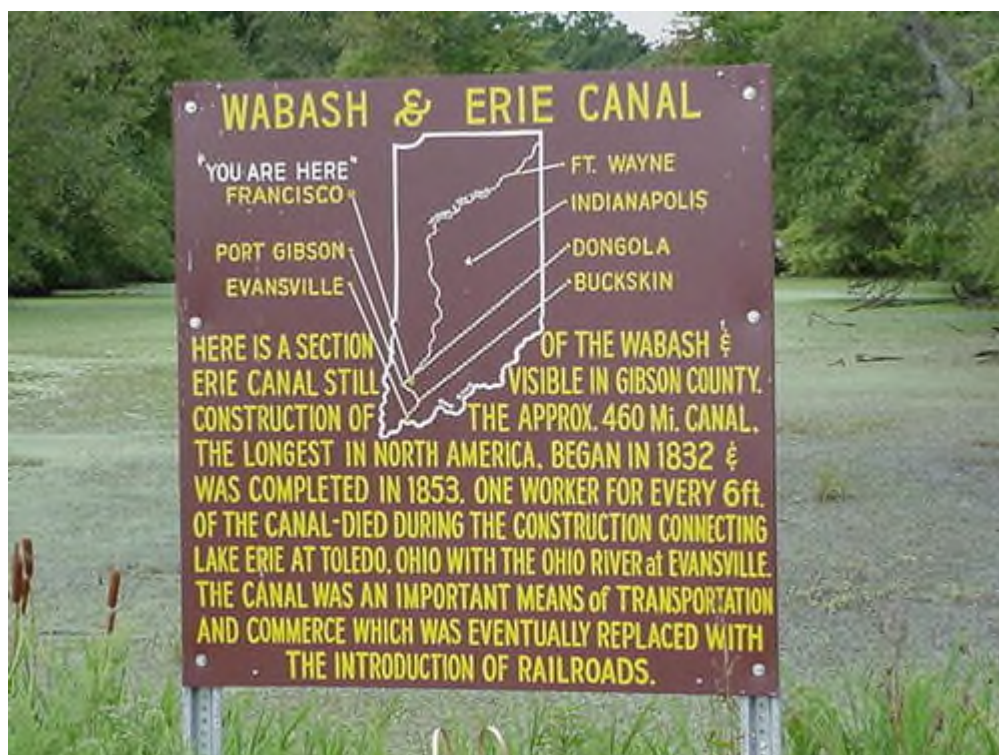
*“Dad (Clarence Malone) served in the Phillipine [sic] Islands during the Moro Uprisings. He was first stationed at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, there going through basic training. He then was sent to the army base at Clovis New Mexico. From there he went to the Phillipines – then back to the states to Fort Leavenworth [sic] where he served until mustering out of the army.”*

While the facts are a little scrambled in the above account, everything can be corroborated by historical records:

- The reference to the Erie Canal in this story almost certainly refers to the Wabash and Erie Canal, a scheme to connect Lake Erie at Toledo, Ohio with the Ohio River at Evansville, Indiana.<sup>41</sup> Digging started in 1832, but stopped the following year due to a national financial panic. Work eventually resumed and the canal was finished in 1853. It was obsolete almost from the beginning, as rail service started about the same time, which provided cheaper, faster and more reliable service. Clovis’ grandfather, Absalom Malone, would have been the right age to have worked on the canal when construction was restarted after the panic. It would have been Clovis’ 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather who emigrated from Ireland.
- William M. Engle was actually Anna’s husband prior to Absalom. They had two sons together. The other son, James E. Engle, had enlisted in the Army in 1901, but he has not been located in public records after that time.
- Clarence was 15 when Anna married Thomas Cash sometime around 1902. There is a record of Clarence enlisting in the Army on 7 Jan 1907 and then re-enlisting on 14 Aug 1911, the second enlistment occurring shortly after he married his wife, Fannie Olive Jayne. This is consistent with his participation in the Moro Uprisings, which took place from 1899 to 1913. Prior to joining the military (where he served in the Hospital Corps) he listed his occupation as carpenter.

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<sup>41</sup> *Wabash and Erie Canal*, [http://princeton-indiana.com/pages/history/history-pages/wabash\\_and\\_erie\\_canal.htm](http://princeton-indiana.com/pages/history/history-pages/wabash_and_erie_canal.htm).



### ***SUMMARY***

The fact that our family hails from Ireland is one consistent theme in the distinctly different personal family histories presented above. And in all but one account it is clear that more specifically we hail from County Cork. Next we'll examine the lore of the family of James Senior's brother, John Junior, to see if it corroborates or contradicts what we've just learned.

## THE LORE OF JOHN MALONE, JUNIOR'S FAMILY

The following was posted on the Ancestry.com message board on 26 Aug 2000 by patriciamalone12 (Patricia Helen Malone):

### ***“Henderson/Malone Query 1998***

*“Re: Lawrence County IL*

*“Looking for information about Malone family in area near Sumner. I think that Thomas J and Mary Malone came from County Cork in 1873 or early 1874. A child, my grandfather, Chester Arthur, was born in Feb 1874. There were 5 older children--whether they traveled with them or had already come I do not know. After another child was born in 1877 Mary died and Thomas died a year later. Since they arrived in central IL so quickly after coming into NY I assume they had relatives or friends in area. I have obit of Barnet Frederick Malone mentioning Charles, Ella (Myers) and Mrs. Henry Jones and Chester as siblings.*

*“Thomas is buried in cemetary [sic] near Sumner.”*

The family in question is descended from John Malone, Junior's son, John Malone III. John III and his brother Benjamin Franklin Malone moved to Lawrence County, Illinois in the late 1830s/early 1840s. John III's son, yet another Thomas Jefferson Malone, is found buried at Mount Zion Cemetery not far from the family homesteads, about 3 miles southeast of Sumner, Illinois. His grave was originally marked by a tombstone inscribed “T J Malone, Co. A, 11<sup>th</sup> Mo. Inf.”

[NOTE: There were at least four related Malones that joined the Missouri militia from Sumner, Illinois:

1. Thomas Jefferson Malone (b. 1841), the individual named above;
2. Thomas Jefferson Malone (b. 1832), son of James Senior's son John Malone;
3. Alexander (b. about 1834), likely the son of John Junior's son Charles; and
4. Horace W. (born Oct 1844), son of Benjamin Franklin Malone].

Thomas' wife was Mary Ann Shoup. They had wed in Lawrence County, Illinois in 1866. Census records from 1870 and 1880 show their children to be Charles, Sarah J., Malinda, Ella, and Chester Arthur. Mary Ann's last child, Barnet Frederick, was born on 22 Feb 1877, around six months prior to Mary Ann's death. He is not found with the family in the 1880 Census, as his obituary notes that he lived “in the home of Chris Day,” most likely because it was not possible for his father to care for an infant.

“Mrs. Henry Jones” refers to Thomas' daughter, Malinda. Both she and Sarah, who married Sheridan Dee Day, died prior to Barnet (the relationship between Sheridan Day and Chris Day has not yet been determined, but they likely are closely related). Ella married Samuel Jefferson Myers in Edgar County, Illinois, where they raised their family.

In an e-mail dated 20 Dec 2011 Patricia Helen Malone (author of the message board post) added the following information:

*“My mother talked with Chet (Chester) about his background from time to time. He told her that the family originally came from Cork. I'm pretty sure she quoted him as saying Cork. I started thinking of County Cork because it's such a clichéd remark in the great sentimental Irish story in modern US. My information about the family name lists the clan center somewhat north of Cork but of course as we have reason to know, they traveled when they needed to.*

*“As to his own situation, he told her that he ran away from home when his father died because his brother beat him and made him work so hard. He was completely illiterate and signed only an X when he had to sign something so he never got to school apparently.”*

### ***SUMMARY***

While the above account does not add any new insights into the origins of our Malone clan, it does corroborate accounts given by the children of John Junior's brother, James Senior. John Junior's sons Benjamin Franklin Malone and John Malone III had moved to Lawrence County, Illinois prior to 1840 and were thus somewhat isolated from the rest of the extended Malone clan. Thus the above account lends additional credibility to the notion that County Cork was indeed our point of origin.

## ARRIVAL IN AMERICA?

Now that we have our only clue about when John Malone, Senior arrived in America, it is worthwhile to attempt to find record of his entry to this continent. Unfortunately, ships passenger lists were not required to be preserved until 1820, though many earlier lists still exist. So there may or may not be a surviving record of John's arrival in America. Most surviving records are summarized in *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s – 1900s* by P. William Filby (1978), where the best fit with family lore would be a record for John Malone arriving in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on 4 Aug 1773. The second best fit would be for John Malone arriving in Maryland from England in 1775, though he is said to have been born in 1745, and would thus be too old to be a match for our John Senior.

Let's take a closer look at the better of the two possible matches. In *Record of Indentures of Individuals Bound Out as Apprentices, Servants, Etc* (Pennsylvania German Society, 1905), we find record of an indenture in the sum of £10 for John Malone to "William Clifton and assigns" as a servant for the term of two years and six months (thus the indenture would be fulfilled in Mar 1776). The indenture states that John arrived from Ireland on 4 Aug 1773, so it is clear this is the same individual found in the previously stated source.

In the 28 Jul 1773 edition of *Pennsylvania Gazette* is found the following advertisement (a transcription follows in *italic text*):



FOR CORK, OR NEWRY,  
THE ship *BESTEY*, DAVID  
M<sup>C</sup>CUTCHON, Master, has the  
greatest part of her cargoe ready to go on  
board, and will sail about the 20<sup>th</sup> instant.  
For freight or passage, apply to JOSEPH  
CARSON, in Market-street, or to the Cap-  
tain on board, at Market-street wharff.  
Just arrived in the said ship, from  
Newry, a number of Redemptioners and  
SERVANTS, whose times are to be disposed of by said  
CARSON, on the north side of Market-street, the 7<sup>th</sup> door from  
the corner of Second-street, or by the Captain on board. §

*"For CORK, or NEWRY,*

*"The ship BESTEY, DAVID McCUTCHON, Master, has the greatest part of her cargoe ready to go on board, and will sail about the 20<sup>th</sup> instant. For freight or passage, apply to JOSEPH CARSON, in Market-street wharf.*

*"Just arrived in said ship, from Newry, a number of redemptioners and SERVANTS, whose times are to be disposed of by said CARSON, on the north side of Market-street, the 7<sup>th</sup> door from the corner of Second-street, or by the Captain on board. §"*

And in the 11 Aug 1773 edition of *Pennsylvania Gazette* is found the following advertisement (a transcription follows in *italic text*):

WILLIAMSBURG, July 29.  
The Venus, Captain Oliffe, from Dublin, is come up to Burwell's Ferry, with Seventy indented Servants; some of whom, we learn, are well acquainted with the Cloth Manufactory. Captain Oliffe says, that he was well informed, before he left Dublin, that upwards of 18,000 People had left Ireland, since January last, to settle in different Parts of America.

*“WILLIAMSBURG, July 29.*

*“The Venus, Captain Oliffe, from Dublin, is come up to Burwell's Ferry, with Seventy indented Servants; some of who, we learn, are well acquainted with the Cloth Manufactory. Captain Oliffe says, that he was well informed, before he left Dublin, that upwards of 18,000 People had left Ireland, since January last, to settle in different Parts of America.”*

The above advertisements help to corroborate the family lore that you have just read. The first shows that a ship from Ireland arrived at Philadelphia in late July 1773, shortly before William Clifton and assigns purchase the indenture of John Malone on 4 Aug 1773. The second establishes that “Cloth Manufactory” must have been in demand at the time. Thus a wool weaver would find it relatively easy to find someone to pay his passage to America, and it may explain why his indenture was for less than the normal three year period of servitude.

His arrival date of 4 Aug 1773 doesn't correlate exactly with John Senior's stated date of enlistment in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Virginia Regiment on 27 Nov 1775, but at that time he would have had only a little over three months remaining on his indenture. And it is important to remember that militia duty was often part-time and was performed close to home. So it is possible that his master had allowed him to serve in the militia at the same time that he was fulfilling his remaining obligations under his indenture, or that he had been required to serve as his master's substitute. It would then follow that John was free to leave to join the Continental Army when his indenture was over. 13 Feb 1776, the date of his enlistment, is fairly close to when his indenture would have been fulfilled (which was just a few weeks later).

At that time (1770, 1772, 1774) the Virginia Census states that there is a William Clifton living in Fairfax County, Virginia<sup>42</sup> (just outside present day Washington, D. C). In fact, on the same day that he purchased the indenture of John Malone, the following advertisement was found in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*:

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<sup>42</sup> *Virginia Census, 1607-1890*, database at Ancestry.com by Ron V. Jackson (1999).

TO BE RENTED,

THE plantation whereon Mr. William Clifton formerly lived, lately possessed by Mr. Samuel Johnston, and at present in the tenure and occupation of his daughters; this plantation, or farm, is very pleasantly situated on Patowmack River, about five miles below Alexandria, and contains about 200 acres of cleared land, very good for grain of every kind, and tobacco; as also one of the largest and best springs on this side the Blue Ridge, within twenty yards of the door; it has a front upon the river of near a mile and an half, affording several good fishing landings; one of which only rented last spring, during the shad and herring season, for Twenty-five Pounds; to this belongs a well accustomed Ferry, upon the most direct road leading from Annapolis through Colchester, Dumfries, and Fredericksburg to Williamsburg; on the premises are a dwelling-house, with two brick chimnies and seven rooms, a kitchen, \_\_\_\_\_ house, &c. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

**“TO BE RENTED,**

*“The plantation whereupon Mr. William Clifton formerly lived, lately possessed by Mr. Samuel Johnston, and at present in the tenure and occupation of his daughters; this plantation, or farm, is very pleasantly situated on Patowmack [sic: Potomac] River, about five miles below Alexandria, and contains about 200 acres of cleared land, very good for grain of every kind, and tobacco; as also one of the largest and best springs on this side of the Blue Ridge, within twenty yards of the door; it has a front upon the river of near a mile and an half, affording several good fishing landings; one of which only rented last spring, during the shad and herring season, for Twenty-five Pounds; to this belongs a well accustomed Ferry, upon the most direct road leading from Annapolis through Colchester, Dumfries, and Fredericksburg to Williamsburg; on the premises are a dwelling house, with two brick chimnies and seven rooms, a kitchen, \_\_\_\_\_ house &c. GEORGE WASHINGTON”<sup>43</sup>*

The above described property could very well belong to the William Clifton listed in the Virginia Census. A little later (1792) there is a William Clifton living in Rockingham County, Virginia,<sup>44</sup> which abuts the southern corner of Hampshire County, where John Malone, Senior was known to be residing at the time (and as you remember, Rockingham County was where John Hunter, father-in-law to John Senior’s son James Senior, lived at the start of the Revolutionary War).

If John Senior was working on a farm as part of his indenture, it is important to remember earlier accounts that stated that late November through spring planting were the slack parts of the year. With the Revolution starting and John due to be released from his indenture before the spring planting, it is possible that his master granted him an early release or at least allowed him to participate in the local militia on a part time basis.

It cannot be proven that it is *our* John Malone that arrived in Philadelphia in 1773. But the known facts, taken together with the family lore that you’ve just read, provide a significant amount of circumstantial evidence that this could indeed be factual.

<sup>43</sup> It very likely was the future first president of the United States that placed the ad.

<sup>44</sup> *Tenth Legion Tithable Tables (Rockingham District) Rockingham County, Virginia* by Harry Miller Strickler (1930).

## RECORDS IN IRELAND

The primary roadblock to learning more about our Malone roots in Ireland, and verifying our progenitor's arrival, is that few records exist from around the time that John Malone came to America. The state of affairs at that time was only slightly better than in 1754, when John was likely born, where there is only a single baptismal record in the possession of the Church of Ireland's Cork diocese. Very, very few public records survive from before the 1800s in Ireland.

The following humorous anecdote can be found in several historic newspapers from as early as 13 Apr 1787 through to the early 1800s. It at least hints at the possibility that there were, indeed, Malones living in Cork around the time of John's departure. At least a few of the earlier instances of this article were headlined "From a Late Irish Newspaper:"

*"A few years since James Malone Esq. Mayor of Cork, imagining, if he could strip the beggars of the miserable and sickly appearance they generally made, he should divest them of the strongest claim to the charity of the humane, come to the following agreement with one Geoghegan, one the constables, who was by trade a barber, viz – He directed the barber to seize all the beggars he found strolling within the limits of the city, for each of who he promised a reward; but instead of bringing them before him (the Mayor) he was to take them to his shop, and there shave, wash, dress and powder them in the genteelest manner. He seized about a half dozen, and with the assistance of razors, washball, scissors, and powder puff he so completely metamorphosed them that those he apprehended as mendicants, when they left his shop, appeared like macaronis,<sup>45</sup> at least upon the head. This laughable scheme was attended with such success, that the whole tribe (during Squire Malone's mayoralty) avoided his jurisdiction as carefully as if it was visited by a pestilence." -ibid.*

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<sup>45</sup> A well traveled dandy: in 18<sup>th</sup>-century Britain, an affected, foppish young man who adopted the fashions, manners, and customs of the other countries that he visited. From *Encarta World English Dictionary* (2009).

## A PROCESS OF ELIMINATION

Primarily, the following three sections attempt to determine how the various grandchildren of John Malone, Senior relate to his two sons, James Senior and John Junior. It seeks to answer the question: who belongs in whose family? This will be done using a process of elimination. By first eliminating those children whose father can be conclusively proven to be either James Malone, Senior or John Malone, Junior, we'll be left with a small number of individuals where additional facts will be needed, or where parentage will need to be inferred from circumstantial evidence.

There are a few published sources that offer conflicting information about specific individuals that we'll be reviewing. These sources will be reviewed and reconciled along the way to attempt to eliminate any confusion that they may have caused other researchers.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

A secondary purpose, and one that is likely of greater interest to most readers, is to attempt to provide a brief biographical sketch of each of these children. Biography comes from the Greek words "bio" which means "life" and "graphia" which means "picture." So in creating a biography of a person we are attempting to create their "life picture." Most commonly, a sketch is a rough drawing or picture. Sketches are often a preliminary step toward making a more finished picture. In the case of people that are no longer with us, a sketch is often the most authentic view that we can have of their lives. Lacking direct knowledge of them makes it impossible to create a more finished picture without being forced to fabricate unknown details. In filling in these gaps we sometimes guess correctly, but perhaps more frequently distortions are created.

Thus this section presents some "rough life pictures" of the known children of James Senior and John Junior. For some individuals there is considerable material available for this purpose and their biographies are quite detailed. Yet for others it has been a considerable struggle to assemble anything beyond the most basic details of their lives.

## THE PROCESS

We'll begin by laying a foundation for the family of James Malone, Senior, mainly based upon information found in the biography of Hugh Malone in Stormont's *History of Gibson County, Indiana*, as well as Census records and the published biographical accounts of two of his children: Absalom and Alfred. In addition to identifying his known children, we'll also know which family members described in the Census records of 1810 to 1840 have yet to be identified.

Next, we'll build a similar foundation for the children of John Malone, Junior, based primarily on his probate file and the published accounts of David Rollin Malone and his son, Louis Agassiz Malone. The outcome will be the same as for the family of James Senior – a list of known family members, together with the age and gender of his other children that remain to be identified (our virtual "orphans").

After we've accomplished these two preliminary tasks, in the third section we'll look for any mention of Malones who lived in the lower Wabash River Valley prior to the 1850 Census, who are not yet accounted for. It is important to remember that, aside from John Malone, b. 1831 in Indiana (who is found living with John Malone, Junior in the 1850 Census), thus far there is no evidence of any non-related Malones living in Gibson or Posey County, Indiana prior to 1850. Thus it is very likely that anyone we find had belonged to one or the other of these two households.

We will review what is known about these "virtual orphans" and attempt to determine the family that they most likely belonged to. For these individuals it is not possible to directly prove parentage, but by examining 1810 to 1840 Census records we'll know which family is missing an individual with the same age and gender. Thus, by further process of elimination, using this early Census information and any other clues that might be handy, there should be a very high probability that these few individuals will be properly attributed to the correct family.

So let's begin...

## THE HOUSEHOLD OF JAMES MALONE, SENIOR

Ideally, we would have a will or probate file to help us piece together the members of the family of James Malone, Senior and his wife, Christiana Hunter. A will is not known to exist, and the probate files for both James and Christiana were found in the “Dungeon Treasures” of the Posey County, Indiana Courthouse, suggesting we may be lucky that these records even exist. In *Posey County Indiana A Documented History 1815-1900 Volume 2 Part 1* by Carroll O. and Gloria M. Cox (1982) their files are listed among the “Missed Estate Records – some misfiled, some very small.” The files were eventually located, but they turned out not to be much help.

The probate file (*Box 163, File ?*) for James Senior was appraised at less than \$300. As such it was possible to simply transfer all his assets directly to Christiana. Thus the file tells us nothing about any other member of the family.

The probate file for Christiana is only slightly more helpful. In it, her estate appraised at \$106, apparently all of which went to pay for her funeral and estate expenses. Her son, T. J. Malone, Senior, purchased her horse and buggy and household goods from the estate for the prices estimated by the appraisers. Presumably this money was distributed to her children, but there is no record of that in the file.

The most comprehensive description of their family is contained in Stormont’s *History of Gibson County*. And there are two local histories that are helpful, though they deal mainly with their sons Alfred and Absalom. A portion of Alfred’s biography shall be dealt with in this section, as there are inaccuracies that need to be straightened out before proceeding. The remainder will be dealt with in the section devoted to Alfred, and Absalom’s biography will be dealt with in his own section.

From Stormont’s biographical account of Hugh Malone (page 1034) we know quite a bit about the family of James Senior. Most of his account is provided below, with some editing for improved clarity and accuracy, and omitting parts presented elsewhere in this book:

*“[James Malone, Senior] came to Gibson county at a very early date and settled just north of Owensville...He was a prominent man of his time, being known far and wide for his geniality and wit, and as a story teller, he was often the center of an admiring group of friends... In later years, James Malone, Sr., lived with his son, Absalom, in the northeast part of [Poseyville],<sup>46</sup> his death occurring while residing there...”*

*To James Malone, Sr., were born six sons and one daughter:<sup>47</sup>  
[James Junior] was born in Lexington, Kentucky;*

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<sup>46</sup> Stormont claimed James Senior had died north of Owensville, but James’ probate file proves that he actually died near Poseyville.

<sup>47</sup> Stormont’s math is obviously faulty in this statement, as the list includes five sons and two daughters, in addition to his son Absalom. And 1850 Census records document the birth of another daughter, Sarah, their youngest.

*Thomas, a blacksmith, lived in Owensville and Poseyville, Indiana;  
 John, a farmer in Montgomery township;  
 Al was a physician, preacher and store keeper, at Palestine, Illinois, where he  
 was quite prominent;  
 Elijah lived at Owensville;  
 Eliza married William [Mathews], a tailor, at Owensville;  
 Parmelia married Owen Jones, a carpenter and expert wood worker, of  
 Owensville.  
 James Malone, Sr., and wife were members of the Baptist church.”*

We'll examine each of their children in the order presented above, searching available records for information about them and perhaps learning of other family members at the same time.

While there are few public records that shed any light on the life of James Malone, there is one interesting fact found in the 1820 Census, where it was noted that he had a shoemaker shop. Gibson County had relatively few such specialized tradesmen in 1820, as the others noted in the Census are tallied in the following list. The number to the right of each column is the number of Census listings found for each trade:

<i>Blacksmith</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Miller</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Brick Maker</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Saddler</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Carder</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Shoemaker</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Distiller</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>Skin Dresser</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Gunsmith</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Tanner</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Hatter</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Wagon Maker</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>House Joiner</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Wheelwright</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Mason</i>	<i>1</i>		

*(John Hunter, Junior, James' father-in-law, was one of the blacksmiths).*

Most of the other 80% of the households listed in the 1820 Census for Gibson County would have been almost solely dependent upon farming and hunting for their survival.

In William Henry Perrin's *History of Crawford and Clark Counties, Illinois* (1883), page 311, we find some confusing information about James Senior and his wife. The fact that their details are scrambled is all the more confusing since Alfred lived for another nine years after the book was published. No doubt the author failed to give Alfred a chance to proofread the article prior to publication:

*“A. MALONE, M. D., Palestine, was born March 20, 1819, in Gibson County, Ind. He is a son of James Malone, born 1792, in Woodford County, Ky. He was a farmer by occupation. He died, 1877, in Owensville, Indiana. The maiden name of*

*his wife was Christina Hunter, who died in Owensville, Ind. She was the mother of five children now living.”*<sup>48</sup>

So here James Malone, Senior is said to be born in Woodford County, Kentucky instead of Lexington, as stated by Stormont. But clearly, both accounts are discussing the same individual (as they both married “Christina” Hunter), and the two places lie in very close proximity to one another.

Perrin’s statement that James Senior died in 1877 is clearly inaccurate in light of the Posey County probate file that shows that he had died in January 1866 and that the process of transferring his assets to his wife, Christiana, had begun on 1 Feb 1866. This, and Christiana’s probate file, establishes that he and Christiana had both died in or near Poseyville, Indiana, rather than nearby Owensville. The 1877 date of James Senior’s death is likely caused by others confusing him with James Junior, as will be discussed in the following section.

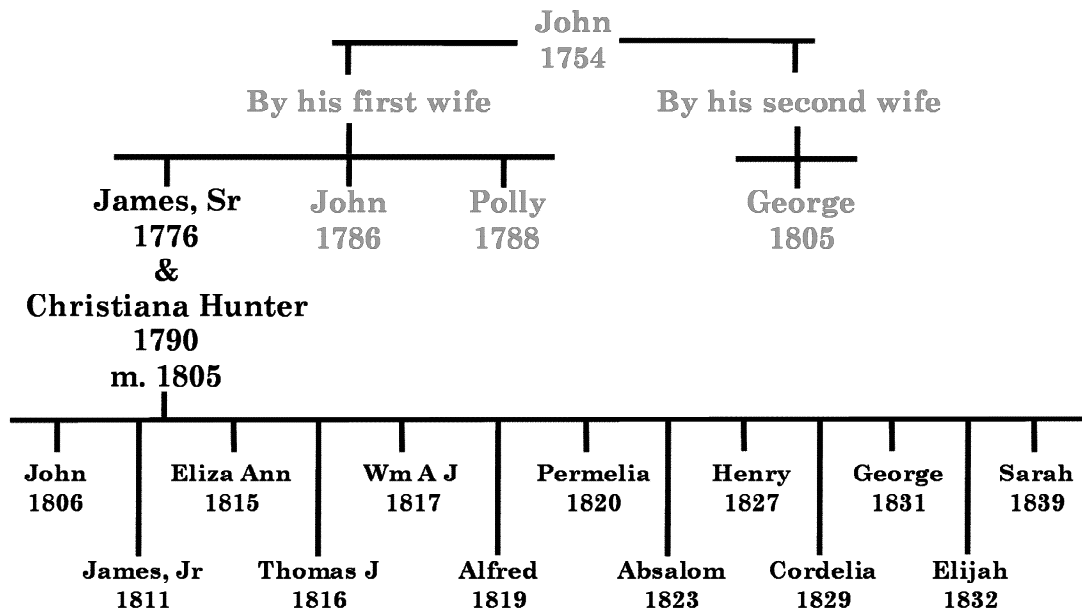
Before continuing on, it is worth discussing the accuracy of James Senior’s birth year as found in various records. We have Census records from 1850 and 1860 stating that he was born in 1777 in Virginia and 1776 in Virginia, respectively. We have Perrin stating he was born in 1792 in Woodford County, Kentucky, and the various age ranges as found in earlier Census records would place his year of birth somewhere in the range of 1766 to 1790. Clearly, Perrin was wrong.

From John Malone, Senior’s pension application it appears that he was in the military from November 1775 to January 1782, and away from home during most of that time. Thus it would seem that he could not have fathered James after late 1775 or early 1776, with James being born in Virginia no later than autumn 1776 (perhaps a few months later in early 1777, if his father was stationed close to home during his brief militia service prior to joining the Continental Army). This is consistent with the accounts of the 1850 and 1860 Census records.

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<sup>48</sup> The “five children now living” refers to himself, Eliza (Malone) Mathews, Absalom Malone, Henry Harrison Malone, and probably Elijah Malone, who likely died not long after Alfred was interviewed, possibly before the book was published.

## THE KNOWN CHILDREN OF JAMES MALONE, SENIOR



The chart above summarizes what will be learned in steps one and three of our three part process of elimination (These steps are entitled *The Household of James Malone, Senior* and *Review of Miscellaneous Records*). It is provided here to provide a frame of reference for what you are about to discover. An expanded version of this chart which includes all of James and Christiana's known grandchildren can be found in the Final Results section of this book.

## JAMES MALONE, JUNIOR

*Gleanings from the Princeton Clarion, Princeton Democrat, Princeton Union Clarion and Princeton Union Democrat*

*James Malone*

*Newspapers* by Martha Earles (2005) contains a summary of the obituary for James Malone, Junior, born 1811 near Lexington, Kentucky, who died 5 Feb 1877 at his residence near Princeton, Indiana. The obituary notes two brothers who survived him: Henry of Cynthiana, Posey County, Indiana and Absalom of Poseyville, Posey County, Indiana. Also noted is brother-in-law William A. Mathews (the husband of his sister Eliza Ann Malone who, incidentally, was alive at the time of his death and living in Owensville, Gibson County, Indiana).

According to his monument at Hight Chapel Cemetery, Patoka Township, Gibson County, Indiana, James Junior was born 5 May 1811. In the earlier quote from Stormont, his father is noted as having lived in Lexington, which is located in present day Fayette County, Kentucky.



The obituary states that James is the eldest child of Dr. J. A. Malone, but as a later subsection about Dr. John Allison Malone will show, the relationship is actually the reverse. It would seem this is the source of a number of the errors in the books published by Perrin in 1883 and Stormont in 1914, as both have at times mistaken James Malone, Junior, born 1811, for James Malone, Senior.

Stormont provides a very rich description of James Junior and his family. The following narrative has been edited and paraphrased where necessary to improve clarity:

*“James Malone, the father of Hugh, came to Gibson County with his parents when he was but three years old, and lived in this locality until his death in his sixty-eighth year. On reaching mature years he worked for nine years, at the wage of nine dollars per year, his employer being Mr. Browder. At the end of this time he purchased a suit of clothes at an outlay of three dollars, the suit lasting three years. He was united in marriage to Lucinda Key, of Kentucky, and settled in the Stone neighborhood, in Montgomery township, later removing to the Robb farm north of Princeton. To the subject's parents were born the following children:*

*(1) John is a physician. As a baby he was rocked in a cradle made from a sugar trough. He attended school at Greencastle and studied medicine under Doctor West, after which he took up the practice of his profession and made it his life work. He was an orderly sergeant in the Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but on account of disability was discharged. He died in 1892. His wife's maiden name was Harriet Trippett.*

- (2) *William was a farmer in Patoka township. He was the victim of an accident which caused his death. In cutting wood, he ran to get from under a falling tree and fell on an axe, so seriously injuring himself that his death resulted. [No children.]*
- (3) *Hugh is the subject of this review [a detailed biography follows].*
- (4) *Cynthia, deceased, married William M. Boswell and they lived in Gibson county [Their children were Annie and Arminta];*
- (5) *Annie, deceased, the wife of Isaac Mounts... lived in Patoka township. [Their children were: John, Thomas, James, Lucinda, Elmer Clyde and Nellie.]*
- The subject's parents were faithful members of the Baptist church. His father was a democrat."*

### **HUGH MALONE**

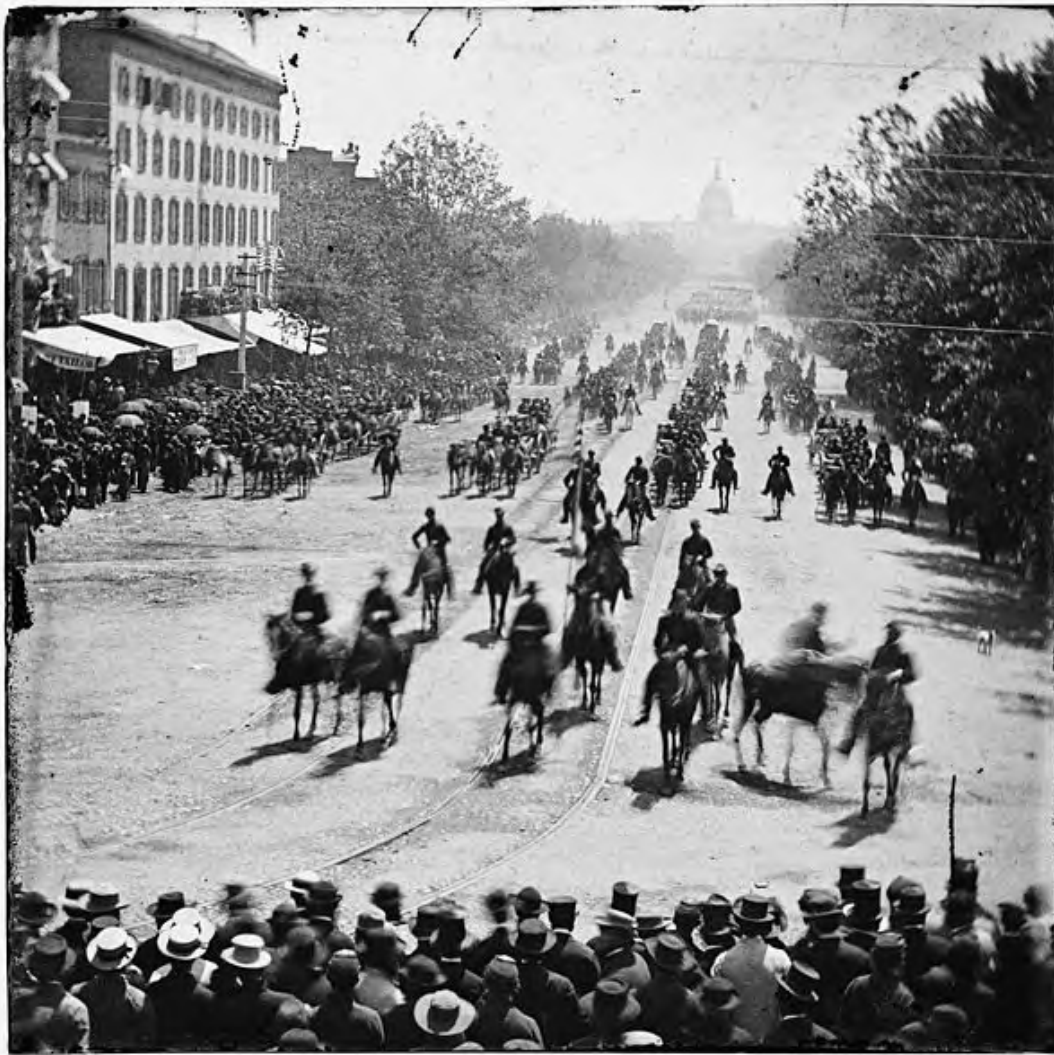
Hugh Henry Malone, who died around the same time that Gil Stormont published his *History of Gibson County* in 1914, is featured prominently therein. On pages 1033 to 1036, Stormont provides us with significant details of his life and character. The following account has been edited to improve clarity and to avoid repetition where portions have previously been cited:

*"The following is a brief sketch of the life of one who, by close attention to business, has achieved marked success in the world's affairs and risen to an honorable position among the enterprising men of the county, with which his interests are identified. It is a plain record, rendered remarkable by no strange or mysterious adventure, no wonderful and lucky accident and no tragic situation, aside from his heroic services in the Union Army. Mr. Malone is one of those estimable characters whose integrity and strong personality must force them into an admirable notoriety, which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality upon the age in which they live.*

*"Hugh Malone was born August 26, 1842, in Patoka township, Gibson county, Indiana, the son of James and Lucinda (Key) Malone.*

*"The exceedingly limited early education of Mr. Malone was secured in the little log house of pioneer times, and he remained on the home place assisting in the farm work until his enlistment in the Union army, on August 11, 1862. He became a member of Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, recruiting at Princeton, and under the command of Captain Stillwell, Colonel Foster and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson. The command to which Mr. Malone was attached was sent to Evansville, Indiana, first being a part of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and its record of eighteen battles and innumerable skirmishes is one to be proud of. From Evansville they were dispatched to Henderson, Kentucky, and then up the Green River valley to Schuylersville, returning subsequently to Henderson. August 11<sup>th</sup> of that year the command was mounted and sent to Knoxville, Tennessee. From that place their operations extended as far as Bristol, Virginia, they being engaged at Smoky Mountain and Cumberland Gap.*

*After being dismounted they took part in the great Atlanta Campaign, and finally, at the close of hostilities, took part in the Grand Review, at Washington, in April 1865. After the review Mr. Malone was engaged in fighting in North Carolina and was mustered out on June 9, 1865, and returned to his home."*



*The Grand Review of the Armies, Washington, D.C., May, 1865*  
 Photographed by Mathew Brady (1823-1896). Source: Library of Congress,  
 Prints and Photographs Division, digital ID cwpb.02798.

*"September 7, 1865, Mr. Malone was married to Nancy C. Pritchett, of Harrison County, Indiana, the daughter of John L. and Margaret (Jones) Pritchett, he a native of North Carolina, and she of Indiana.*

*"To Hugh Malone and wife have been born the following children:*

*(1) Lewis [sic: Charles Lennis], of Evansville, Indiana, who married Stella Redburn, now deceased, and to whom were born two children, Roscoe, deceased, and Leafy G. , the wife of Ralph Zimmerman.*

- (2) Will F., who died at the age of thirty six, married Theodosia Decker and they were the parents of three children, Charlotte, May and William H. . Will F. was a farmer, logger and thresherman.
- (3) Gertrude, who married Edward Weisgerber, a farmer and gardener of Montgomery county, and they were the parents of six children: Gladys, Herbert, Ruby, Isabelle, Rudolph and Delbert.
- [Another child, Maggie Nettie, born 14 Apr 1875 died when 4 days old.]

*“After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Malone located on his father’s old homestead, in Patoka township, for seven years, and then went west overland with a team to Shawnee county, Kansas, where they remained for one year, returning thereupon to Gibson county and resuming operation of the old home place. Mr. Malone, after another year, purchased thirty seven acres of land from Thomas Morton, which he later sold and then bought his present place at “Taft Town,” just northeast of Princeton, where he has since engaged in gardening and the raising of fine fruit.*

*“Mr. Malone is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, while his religious affiliation is with the General Baptist Church.”*

Prior to marrying Lillie Theodosia Decker, William F. Malone was married to Manda A. Carnahan. They had no known children together.

After Ralph Zimmerman’s death Leafy G. Malone married Roy Elmer Bennett. They had three children together: Jack D., Hiawatha P. and Juanetta

#### ***DR. JOHN ALLISON MALONE***

Detail of one of James Junior’s sons is found on page 257 of *Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society, Volume 44* (1889). It confirms some of the details found in Stormont’s book:

*“DR. JOHN A. MALONE.*

*“Member Of The Gibson County Medical Society.*

*“Born December 10, 1837, At Owensville, Indiana.*

*“Died February 16, 1893, At Princeton, Ind.*



*“Dr. Malone attended the common schools of his native town, and afterward taught school for a time. He commenced to read medicine with Dr. V. T. West, of Princeton, in 1862, and in September of the same year enlisted in the United States Service as a member of the 42d Indiana, but was discharged from said service in the following November, having contracted a disease while at Camp Carrington, Indianapolis<sup>49</sup>. Returning home, after somewhat regaining his health, he again entered the office of Dr. V. T. West.*

<sup>49</sup> His discharge paper actually notes that he was discharged for having “phthisic pulmonalis” (tuberculosis), a pre-existing condition.

*“In 1864-5 he attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich. After returning from College he formed a partnership with Dr. West, which continued until about 1869. He continued the practice of medicine up to a year before his death, which resulted from valvular disease of the heart.*

*“The Doctor stood well among the profession, and was a good citizen. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. for a number of years. He was married to Harriet Trippett January 1, 1868. A family of three children, two of which are grown, survives him. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.”*

NOTE: The three children noted in the above account are: Clarence Alva Malone, Nellie C. Malone and Frank Trippett Malone. Three other children died in infancy or early childhood: Oscar Alexander, George Caleb and Gertrude Trippett.

The account provides us with his date of birth. Being born in 1837, it is clear that James Malone, Junior, b. 1811, could not be the eldest child of Dr. J. A. Malone, as was noted earlier. And John can be found living with his parents, James and Lucinda (Key) Malone, and his siblings in the Census records of 1850 and 1860.

## THOMAS J. "TJ" MALONE

Thomas Malone is found mentioned in the *History of Posey County* by John C. Leffel (1913), where in his description of the town of Poseyville he states:



*"The first blacksmith shop was built by Thomas Malone in 1855."*

This simple statement corroborates Gil Stormont's description, adding a few simple details. In the 1850 Census he is making a living as a merchant, though in 1860 and 1870 he is working as a blacksmith.

He is found mentioned in the tome entitled *Digest of Indiana decisions, from the organization of the Supreme Court, May term, 1817, First Blackford, to the sitting of the Supreme Court Commissioners, May term, 1881, Seventy-third Indiana, Volume 1*. In Dec 1857 Thomas J. Malone had lent money to Sharp Wilkins, charging him 60% interest for one year. Originally heard in Common Pleas Court of Posey County, he lost the case at the Supreme Court of Indiana (the allowable interest rate was fixed at 6% at the time).

Per his final probate report found in Probate Journal, Volume I 1874-1875, pages 25 to 28 of *White County, Illinois Probate Records*, we know that Thomas died on 23 Dec 1871 in White County, Illinois. The file states that at the time of his death he was survived by his widow, Emma, and children Charles H., James A., George Ann [sic], Mary E., Thomas J., Wallace and Norah [sic].



*T.J.'s son, Thomas J. Malone, Junior, a fourth generation blacksmith.*

*Note the ax-shaped lapel pin. It denoted membership in Modern Woodmen of America, a fraternal benefit society created in 1883 to offer a death benefit for deceased "breadwinners."*

*Photo from the collection of Avon H. "Joe" Schwab.*

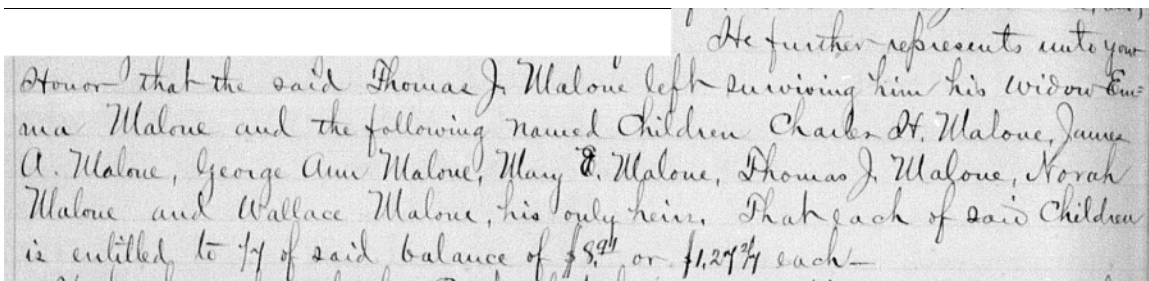
It would seem that Thomas' first wife may have been Catherine Heasty, whom, if correct, he married on 16 Nov 1837 in White County, Illinois. If it was this Thomas that married Catherine, it appears that she likely died soon after, as Thomas then married Lucinda Williams on 23 Nov 1839. Sadly, we find a record of a Posey County grave marker of her death on 15 Jan 1841. No 1840 Census record was found for Thomas' family, suggesting that he may have been living with other family members at that time. Next, he married Mary Ann Bane on 10 Aug 1842 in Vanderburgh County, Indiana. He married a final time to Mrs. Emma (Walker) Stephens on 30 Jun 1861.

He had three sons by Mary Ann Bane: James A., Charles H. and Thomas Junior; and four daughters – Isabella, Ida, Georgia Ann and Mary Emma.

- Georgiana is the only girl known to have married, to Philip Bell. They raised their family

in Kansas City, Kansas and eventually moved a short distance to Shawnee, Kansas.

- James A. married Elizabeth Coontz and settled in White County, Illinois.
- Charles H., who may be the best fit for the relative of Elijah Malone who died working on the transcontinental railroad as described in the family lore section of this book. He may have married Mary Ann Hamilton in 1873. If both of these assumptions are correct, he died working on the railroad after its completion (much of the initial construction was temporary in nature – permanent facilities were still being constructed for years after the railroad's completion).
- Thomas J. Malone, Junior was also a blacksmith, who first married Mrs. Eliza G. Cox. She died not long after they married, so he then married Hattie Stanley and, after her death, Mrs. Sarah (Henson) White. He is not known to have had any children.

A photograph of a handwritten probate record. The text is written in cursive ink on aged paper. It reads: "He further represents unto your Honor that the said Thomas J. Malone left surviving him his widow Emma Malone and the following named Children Charles H. Malone, James A. Malone, George Ann Malone, Mary E. Malone, Thomas J. Malone, Norah Malone and Wallace Malone, his only heirs. That each of said Children is entitled to 1/7 of said balance of \$5,000 or \$1,297 1/7 each."

*The portion of T.J. Malone's transcribed probate record naming his widow and heirs. From White County, Illinois Probate Records, Volume I, pg 173, found at [familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org).*

He had three additional children by Emma Walker, widow of Silas Stephens:

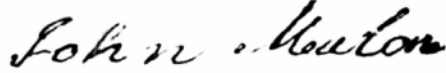
- Peter, who died as an infant in Dec 1869.
- Wallace H. Malone, born in 1862 at Browns Station, Edward County, Illinois and died about 1952. He first married Amelia Maude St Clair Clifford on 4 Jun 1882 at White County, Illinois. They had three children together: Nora S., Clifford W., and Harold Verne. Amelia passed away on 9 Feb 1890 in Phillipstown, White County, Illinois. After her death Wallace married Carrie E. Reed on 24 Sep 1892, widow of Charles Coleman. They also had three children: Genevieve, Robert Wellbourne and Rowena. After she died in 1906 at Olney, Richland County, Illinois, he married Ada Belle McClunney on 4 Aug 1907 at Blackford County, Indiana. They had no known children together.
- Nora L. Malone was born in 1864 at Indiana and died at Browns, Edwards County, Illinois in 1897. She married Thomas Walter Marriott on 2 Sep 1884 in Edwards County, Illinois. They are known to have had at least one child: Lura Emma Marriott.



*Ada Belle (McClunney) and  
Wallace H. Malone.  
Courtesy of Michael Locknett.*

## JOHN MALONE

The only known published reference to James Senior's son John Malone is that of Stormont, where he is listed amongst the members of James and Christiana's family. And earlier he was also found mentioned in the family lore of Judge Clarence Joseph Malone.



In the 1850 Census we find that John was a farmer.

We know that he married Nancy Skelton on 29 Oct 1829. And his grave marker tells us he was born 11 Dec 1806 and died 16 Jun 1853.

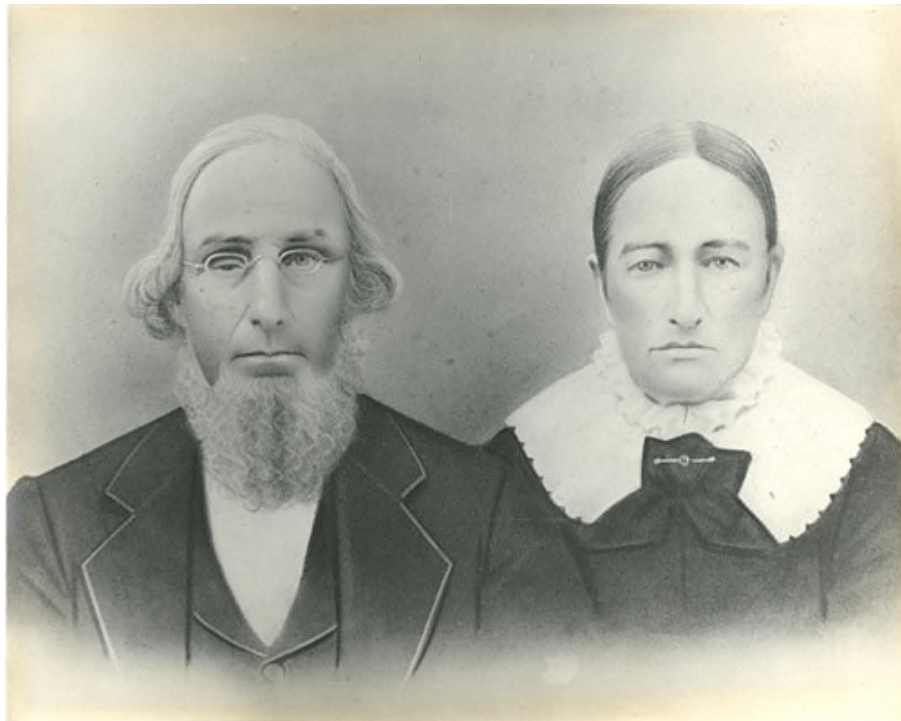
His probate file, found in *Box 70, File 14* of *Gibson County Court records*, lists children Thomas J., Joseph, Caroline, Amanda and Charles receiving equal shares of \$76.50 each from his estate. Sylvester Benson was appointed by the court as guardian of the latter four children (who together received a total of \$306 from the estate), despite the fact that their mother, Nancy, was still alive and had received \$243.45 from the estate. This was likely a temporary arrangement until she married "Little Tom" Montgomery on 21 Feb 1856, as in 1860 she is found living with her new husband and children Amanda, Charles, Joseph and Thomas. Three other children are not mentioned in the probate file: Jane, James and Harriet.

Thus the children of John and Nancy (Skelton) Malone include:

- Jane, who married William Ridenour on 16 Oct 1851. They moved to Edwards County, Illinois before eventually living in White County, Illinois where they raised a large family: Harriet, Nancy, John Thomas, Caroline, James Malone, Amanda Marie, Charles and Clarence Oscar.
- Thomas Jefferson Malone, who as noted earlier, had joined the Union Army at Sumner, Lawrence, Illinois, enlisting in the Missouri Militia. By the end of the Civil War he had been promoted to Captain, serving in the United States Colored Troops. He married Mary Emeline Doak and they raised a family together in Holt County, Nebraska. Their children were Clarence Joseph, Elizabeth, George Henry, Flora May and Minnie Alice. His name is among the 209,145 names inscribed on the African American Civil War Memorial in Washington, D. C.
- James, whose fate is not known, as his name is too common to be certain that he is not being confused with other individuals. He is found in the 1850 Census, but has not yet been located in the 1860 Census. There is a Hettie Malone found in Owensville in 1850 with sons David, age 8, and Warrick, age 6. It is thought he likely may have been the head of this household.
- Joseph, who married Mrs. Catherine Cynthia (Cutlip) Stice. They are known to have had two daughters together, Ella Pauline and Florence, both of whom were born in Missouri shortly after the Civil War ended. In the 1880 Census they are found in Saline County, Missouri. Joseph died in 1892 and is buried in Holt County, Nebraska, while his wife had died eight months earlier the same year in

Benton County, Arkansas. Ella Pauline was living there at the time. The fate of Florence is not known.

- Caroline, who married Peter Walter Koch. They raised three boys in Gibson County, Indiana, one of which, Clement, did not survive to adulthood. The other two were Charles and Willis.
- Amanda, who married Abraham Owen Pollard, they had a family of ten children in Gibson County, Indiana, though three died in infancy (Edwin, Viola and Charlie) and another (Alma) did not reach adulthood. The six that survived to adulthood were: Effie, Oscar, Harry Owen, Caroline, Arthur Paul and John M.
- Charles, who married Rhoda Jane Watkins. They raised seven children, also in Gibson County. Their children were: Nancy Rosalie, Clara, Clarence Joseph, Virgil Patrick, Purnell Watkins, John Warrick and Florence. Harriet's absence from her father's probate file almost certainly means she died before him, as otherwise she would have been included as a ward of Sylvester Benson.



*William Ridenour and Jane (Malone) Ridenour.  
From the collection of Elizabeth A. Gaines.*

Charles' son, Virgil Patrick Malone, known as Pat to his friends, died in a tragic train crash near Scholle, New Mexico. He was the engineer of a westbound light engine that was towing two standard engines. His engine collided head on into an east bound freight train just east of Scholle. He and at least six others were killed.

Confusing written instructions were partly to blame for the accident, though Pat had realized before reaching Scholle that he should have turned off onto a siding that he had already passed. Rather than stopping and backing up, he made the ill-fated decision to try to beat the freight train to Scholle.

## DR. ALFRED MALONE

In *History of Crawford and Clark Counties, Illinois, Part III, Biographical Sketches* by William Henry Perrin (1883) is found the following account of the life of Dr. Alfred Malone:



“A. MALONE, M. D., Palestine, was born March 20, 1819, in Gibson County, Ind. He is a son of James Malone, born 1792, in Woodford County, Ky. He was a farmer by occupation. He died, 1877, in Owensville, Indiana. The maiden name of his wife was Christina Hunter, who died in Owensville, Ind. She was the mother of five children now living. Our subject went to school in Owensville, but is mainly self-educated. He finished his medical education at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. Mr. Malone clerked in early life in Owensville, Ind. About five years after that, he commenced to teach school; he taught one year in Gibson County, Ind and almost three years in Hamilton and White Counties, Ill. After that, he took up the study of medicine, and continued it till he graduated in 1846, when he went to Albion, Ill., where he practiced almost two years, and a little longer than that in Lawrenceville, Ill. Mr. Malone came to Palestine in 1850, where he has made his home ever since, keeping a general store and drugs, as well as following his profession. In politics, Mr. Malone is neutral; he has not voted since he helped elect Abraham Lincoln. He has been married twice; the first time, December, 1842, near Albion, Ill., to Miss E. Fisher, born 1819, and died 1861, in Palestine. She was the mother of the three children living - Alva C., now married; Rosaline, also married, and Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Malone married again, December 16, 1862, in Akron, Ohio to Miss A. M. Bisbee, born Union Mills, Ind. She has one son, Percy B., born July 13, 1870. Our subject is known as a gentleman and a scholar. He is the author of “Bible Religion,” and “The Age to Come,” both meritorious works; he has also been a contributor to the Cincinnati Gazette, and three other political papers. Is a contributor to the Medical Times, Chicago, the Medical Recorder, Cincinnati, and the American Journal of Medicine, Cincinnati. Has contributed to the following religious papers: Prophetic Watchman, Howard, Ill., the Gospel Banner, Geneva, Ill., the Herald of the Coming Kingdom, Chicago, and the Restitution, Plymouth, Ind. His present wife was educated by our late President, James A. Garfield, at Hiram College, Ohio.”

NOTE: A copy of *The Age to Come* is said to be in the Archives of the Atlanta Bible College. A small sampling of mainly editorial writings by Alfred Malone is included in *Volume 2, Appendix Y*.

In addition, page 168 of *The History of the Disciples of Christ in Illinois, 1819-1915* by Nathaniel S. Haynes (1915) tells us that in 1858 Alfred C. Malone<sup>50</sup> reorganized the East

<sup>50</sup> This is the only source that lists his middle initial as “C.” Family lore states that it is “W,” yet his grandson was named Alfred C. Malone.

Union Church, located 3 ½ miles east of Palestine. There are two minor items of interest here: 1) Palestine was originally the name of Poseyville, Indiana, where brothers Thomas and Absalom originally settled, and 2) in Lawrence County, Illinois, where Alfred briefly practiced medicine, the Mt. Zion Church also preached a version of the same faith. Marshall Stivers, husband of Alfred's cousin, Lydia Jane Malone, was an elder in that church for fifty years.

The store that Alfred clerked for in Owensville was Hall & Warrick. In the estate file of his cousin, Charles Malone, is the following sworn deposition made by him regarding an unpaid bill of Charles' that was due to Hall & Warrick (an image of the bill in question can be found in the section about Charles Malone):

Gibson County  
State of Indiana }  
Be it remembered that  
on this the 28th day of November A D 1839 personally  
appeared before me a justice of the peace in  
and for said County Alfred Malone a clerk  
in the store of Hall & Warrick and made  
oath that the within account is just &  
true to the best of his knowledge and that  
it has not been paid  
In testimony whereof  
I have hereunto set my hand & seal  
this day & year above written  
Thos. B. Montgomery

Alfred married Elizabeth Ann Fisher on 27 Dec 1841. They had a large family, though only two children survived well into adulthood, Alva C. Malone, who married Rose Donnell on 12 Oct 1869, and Rosaline Malone, who married Charles Hackett on 28 Nov 1875. Abraham Lincoln Malone, the other child noted by Perrin, died shortly after the above biography was published. He had married Martha Isabel Maddox on 21 Jan 1883, but it seems they had no children together.

After Elizabeth's death, Alfred married Addie Bisbee on 16 Dec 1862 in Akron, Ohio. Of their two sons, Clarence Omar died in his early teens and Percy Bisbee died as a young adult.

On 17 Dec 1863 Alfred placed an ad in the *Crawford County Argus* for his services as an “Eclectic Physician.” It was a style of medicine that was coming into vogue around that time period and is a form of naturopathic medicine (allopathic medicine is the dominant form of medicine practiced today). It was a branch of medicine centered on the use of botanical remedies and physical therapy to cure ailments. Derived from traditional Native American practices, part of its philosophy was to teach people how to avoid sickness, a concept that is being revisited as part of the current debate on national health coverage.

A note printed in the May 1872 edition of the *Chicago Medical Times* shows a bit of Alfred’s compassion, and perhaps his sense of humor:

*“EDITOR MEDICAL TIMES: Please find \$2 for the TIMES for 1872. I have paid last year, and, though the Volume is not complete, now send for the next, as, since the fire, you must need all the money that you can get.”*

The fire reference is, of course, regarding the Great Chicago Fire of October 8<sup>th</sup> through 10<sup>th</sup>, 1871, which left over 100,000 people homeless and destroyed the entire central business district.

One highlight of Alfred’s life is found in an account captured in a scrapbook of early Vincennes and Sullivan newspapers kept by Dr. James B. Maple of Sullivan County, Indiana.<sup>51</sup> The following unsourced newspaper account is found therein:

*“In the Spring of 1888 General Benjamin Harrison came to Sullivan from his home in Indianapolis and was one of the most prominent attorneys in the trial of the celebrated Wise Will case<sup>52</sup> venued from Vincennes to the Sullivan Circuit Court. The proceedings lasted about two months, affording the residents of Sullivan County ample opportunity to become quite well acquainted with General Harrison and other out-of-town attorneys, all of whom who were guests of the old McCammon Hotel. Dr. Malone, an elderly physician of Palestine, Illinois came to Sullivan and requested an introduction to General Harrison. He said to the General: ‘I have wanted to meet you, as I am firmly convinced that you will be the nominee for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention soon to be held and that you will be elected next November. I am an old man and do not expect to live to cast a vote in another Presidential election after this year, but it will be a source of great satisfaction during the remainder of my life to know that I have met the next President of the United States and to have cast my last vote for him.’ Dr. Malone’s prediction proved prophetic, greatly to his satisfaction.”*

Alfred Malone died on 28 Jul 1892 in Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois. Benjamin Harrison served as President of the United States from 1889 to 1893.

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<sup>51</sup> Dr. James B. Maple Scrapbook, Volume No. 31, pages 108 & 109, Wabash Valley Visions & Voices: A Digital Memory Project, <http://visions.indstate.edu>.

<sup>52</sup> This refers to the will of Henry K. Wise, an early pioneer of Knox County, Indiana, whose estate in 1884 was estimated to be worth around one million dollars.

Alfred's son, Alva, married Rose Donnell on 12 Oct 1869 in Crawford County, Illinois. They later moved across the Wabash River to Sullivan County, Indiana where they had a family of at least three sons and a daughter, though only their son Bernard Donnell Malone survived to adulthood.

Alfred's daughter, Rosaline, married Charles N. Hackett on 28 Nov 1875 in Crawford County, Illinois. They had a daughter and son, though only the daughter, Odessa Malone Hackett, survived to adulthood. They first lived in Crawford County, Illinois, and for a while in Sullivan County, Indiana. By 1885 they had moved to Greenwood County, Kansas. After Charles' death, Rosaline ended up in Kingfisher County, Oklahoma Territory.

### **ALVA C. MALONE**

On page 753 and 754 of *History of Greene and Sullivan counties, state of Indiana* by J. H. Binford (1884) is found the following biography of Dr. Alfred Malone's eldest son:

*"ALVA C. MALONE, one of the leading business men of Carlisle, Ind., is a native of Lawrence County, Ill., and was born July 6, 1846. His parents were Alfred and Elizabeth A. (Fisher) Malone, who bore a family of ten children, only two of which are now living. His schooling was obtained in the schools of Palestine, Ill., where he acquired a good common school education. At the age of fifteen years, he enlisted in Company D, of the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served in the war of the rebellion about three years, and was honorably discharged July 6, 1865. He was actively engaged in the following battles: Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Selma, and many others in the Sherman campaign. Upon his return home from the war, Mr. Malone began doing a general merchandising business at Palestine with his father, under the firm name of Malone & Son, from January, 1869, to 1876. In the last-named year he moved to Carlisle, where he has ever since been doing a mercantile business. He is a live business man, and is doing a large and profitable trade. His marriage with Rose Donnell occurred November 12, 1869, and together they are the parents of three children--Bernard L., Alfred C. and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Malone is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Malone of the Christian Church at Carlisle, and they usually do their share toward the praiseworthy enterprises of the town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of the Master Mason's degree, and a Republican in politics."*

Alva lived less than 10 years after this biography was published. At some point his wife had moved to Denver, Colorado, where she died in 1910. Only one of their children survived to adulthood: Bernard Donnell Malone. He married Mollie Stewart around 1893 and had one son together, Carl Stewart Malone. Carl and his mother are found in the 1910 Census for Robinson, Crawford, Illinois, where she is listed as widowed. However, Bernard's death certificate shows that he died on the County [Poor] Farm on 23 Apr 1836. Carl married Lucy Belle Phillips, composer of the ragtime hit *That Irresistible Rag* (1912). They had no children together.

## ELIJAH MALONE

The only known published account of Elijah Malone is Stormont's list of the family members of James and Christiana, though we also have found him mentioned in family lore. He is unique in that he is the only child of James Senior and Christiana who survived to adulthood that is documented in Census records, where he is found in the 1850 Census with an approximate year of birth of 1832. And we learn from his grave marker that in the Civil War he fought in Company H, 143<sup>rd</sup> Indiana Infantry. Later Census and marriage records provide us with what is known about his wives and children.



In 1860 he was working as a bricklayer and in 1870 he was a plasterer. An 1880 Census record has not been found for him or his family, though evidence suggests that he was alive at that time.

He married his first wife, Nancy Harris, on 8 May 1856. They had one child, Lydia A. Malone, in 1857. She is found in the 1860 and 1870 Census, though it is not known if she eventually married.

His second wife was Artemesia Pedigo. They married on 9 Dec 1861 and are known to have had two sons, both of whom survived to adulthood. Little is known of James, though family lore says that he had married and set out on his own. More is known of Isaac Oliver Perry Martin Malone, who eventually settled in Poplar Bluff, Butler County, Missouri, where he married Minnie Edna Griesemer and raised a large family there.

The records found in *Box 260, File 21* of the *Gibson County, Indiana Circuit Court* provide us with a glimpse of one aspect of Artemesia's personality. It is an assault and battery charge against her stemming from an incident that took place on 19 Jul 1866, where it was alleged that she "in a crude, insolent and angry manner, unlawfully touch, beat, bruise and strike one Cornelia A. Hill." She was arrested around 14 Aug 1866 and later released on her own recognizance after bond was posted by Isaac B. Fowler. She was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine and court costs, which together with interest, amounted to \$20.80. The file gives no indication of what precipitated the event.

Elijah married his final wife, Catherine Blackerty, on 17 Dec 1876. Together they had one child, Effie May Malone, who married Sim Mabon on 24 Jan 1894 at age 15 (age 14 per the year of birth given on her death certificate). Around that same time the courts had appointed Jasper Griffith as her guardian, suggesting that Catherine had died or abandoned her in late 1893 or early 1894. Sim and Effie lived near Isaac Oliver and they had six children, five of whom lived to adulthood.

Elijah is thought to have died around 1882. The 20 Jan 1881 issue of a Princeton paper (probably the Princeton Clarion) includes the following announcement:

*“Information for Tax-Payers*

*“List of persons outside of Poor House, in the various townships, in Gibson County; on whose account allowances were made by the Board of County Commissioners, at their December Term, 1880:”*

Included in the list for Montgomery Township is Elijah Malone, together with an amount of \$10.00. This was either the amount of his tax burden that was forgiven or the amount that it was lowered to. This suggests that, at that time, he was unable to work, probably due to a health issue (quite possibly related to his Civil War service) which ultimately led to his demise.

Thus far an 1880 Census record has not been located for Elijah or any of the members of his family. This, plus the lack of an 1890 Census, creates a huge gap in our knowledge of this family.

## ELIZA ANN (MALONE) MATHEWS

The mention of William A. Mathews in the obituary for James Malone, Junior gives us our second clue of the existence of Eliza Ann Malone (the first having been provided by Stormont). William, a tailor, emigrated from England around 1834 and married Eliza in Gibson County a short time later, on 15 Nov 1837. He is listed as a tailor in the 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 Census, and as a retired tailor in the 1900 Census.

On pages 79 & 80 of *The pictorial story of America, Part III: History of Gibson County* by Elia W. Peattie (1895) is found the following account of the family of William Mathews:

*“WILLIAM MATTHEWS [sic: Mathews], an honored citizen of Owensville, and a worthy pioneer of Gibson County, who is now living retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil, was born in London, England in November, 1814. His parents, Ephraim and Ann (Randall) Matthews, were also natives of England, and had a family of six children. In 1832 they crossed the Atlantic to America, landing in New York city, where the father worked at the tailor’s trade until his death, which occurred in 1836. William Mathews spent the days of his boyhood in the land of his birth, and at the age of eighteen accompanied his parents to America. He left New York for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and worked at the tailor’s trade for two years, after which he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he went to Louisville, Kentucky, thence to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and later opened a tailoring establishment in Brandon, Mississippi, where he remained for two years. On receiving news of his father’s death he closed out his business there and returned to New York, where he remained until 1837, when he came to Gibson County, Indiana, reaching his destination on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August. In Owensville he engaged in that enterprise until 1888, when, after more than half a century of active identification with the commercial interests of this place, he retired to private life. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of November, 1837, Mr. Matthews was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Malone, daughter of James Malone, of Kentucky. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and for fifty years was to her husband a faithful companion and helpmeet on life’s journey, but death entered their happy home and the wife departed this life November 29, 1888. They were parents of the following named children: Cornelius, William, Alfred: Ann, wife of Ralph Smart [sic: Suratt]: Lucinda: Mary, wife of Thomas Sumner [sic: Sumners]; William, who was killed at the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, while serving in the Union Army. Cornelius, who is now living in Owensville, was also one of the boys in blue and was wounded in the leg in the Battle of Perryville. In politics Mr. Matthews is a stalwart Jackson Democrat. His life has been one of industry and earnest toil has brought to him a comfortable competence. He has ever taken a commendable interest in the welfare of the community and its advancement and is numbered among those honored pioneers whose devotion to public and private duty has led to the stable growth and prosperity of the community.”*

Their family is tracked fairly easily in Census records up to the time of Eliza's death. As noted above, they had six children: Cornelius M., William F., Alfred, Anna, Lucinda and Mary Permelia. All except William lived well past 60 years of age. One of Eliza's grandchildren, Valeska Suratt (Anna's daughter), was a noted vamp of vaudeville, the Broadway stage and silent movies (no footage of her film career is known to have survived, though still photos exist).

It is interesting to note that both Eliza Ann and William A. collected Civil War pensions on behalf of their son, William F. Mathews. He died at the Battle of Perryville, the largest Civil War battle to take place in Kentucky and a tactical victory for the Confederacy. He and his brother were among the 166 men from the 42<sup>nd</sup> Indiana Infantry Regiment that were killed, wounded or missing in action there.

The following summarizes what is known of the children of Eliza and William:

- Cornelius married Eliza Jane Sumners. They raised a large family in Gibson County. Their children were: Laura Olivia, Adah, Anna Lute, William G., Myrtle B., Charles Herbert and John A.
- Alfred married Rebecca Parrett and moved to Evansville, Indiana. Per the 1900 Census they had no children.
- Anna married James Strickland, who likely died a few years after. They had one daughter that survived childhood: Myrtle J. Strickland. Anna then married Ralph Suratt and moved to Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana, where they raised four children: Austin, Valeska, Leah and Richard.
- Lucinda Mathews never married and spent most of her life in Gibson County.
- Mary Permelia married Thomas Sumners. They raised their family in Gibson County. Their children were: Wellsley, John, Agnes, George Clarence, Earl J., and Maggie.

*Note: There is not a close relation between Cornelius' wife, Eliza Jane Sumners, and Mary Permelia's husband, Thomas Sumners.*



*Valeska Suratt in the Broadway Play,  
The Belle of the Boulevard.  
Lithograph by Jean Paléologue, 1910.  
From page 307 in Posters by  
Charles Matlock Price (1913).*

## PERMELIA (MALONE) JONES

Like John and Elijah, Stormont provides the only published account of Permelia. Census records are very confusing and by themselves are insufficient to ascertain that they pertain to a single household:

- The 1850 Census of Owensville has Owen Jones, cabinet maker, age 29, living with his wife Permelia, age 31, which would appear to be the couple that Stormont had referred to. They are living two doors down from her sister, Eliza Ann (Malone) Mathews.
- In the 1860 Montgomery Township Census, Owen Jones is a farmer and is 33 years of age, and his wife, Permelia, is age 30. They are living with children Samuel R. (b. 1850), Ann L. (b. 1854), Luther (b. 1857) and Jones (b. 1858).
- The confusion is amplified by the 1870 Wabash Township Census, which has Owen Jones, a farmer and presumably a widower, age 50, living with six children: Seneca (b. 1851), Ann (b. 1853), James (b. 1858), Mary (b. 1862), Martha (b. 1865), and Alva (b. 1867).

Fortunately, the *Record of Returns of Marriages in the County of Gibson, Indiana, 1882* includes a record for the marriage of Henry C. Book to Mary A. Jones, born about 1862 (who above is only found in the 1870 Census). It names her parents as being Owen Jones and Permelia Malone. And Ancestry.com's *Illinois, Deaths and Stillbirth Index, 1916-1947* has a listing for Martha (Jones) Lambert, born 31 May 1865 (and also only found in the 1870 Census) in Fort Branch, Gibson County, Indiana, as the child of "Oran Jones" and "Pamalia Malone." These two records provide a bridge between the 1850 and 1870 Census records and Stormont's description of Owen and Permelia. The similar years of birth in 1860 and 1870 for Samuel R./Seneca, Ann L./Ann and Jones/James provides a similar bridge between those Census records, thus tying everything together. The differences in names of the children and in the ages of the parents in the 1860 Census suggests that the original information from which it was transcribed was, for any number of reasons, likely very difficult to read. There are no other 1870 or later Census records in Gibson County for an Owen b. 1827, Permelia b. 1830, Samuel R. b. 1850, Ann L. b. 1854 and Jones b. 1858.

Thus we know from Census records that Owen and Permelia had at least seven children: Seneca, Anna, Luther, James, Mary, Martha, and Alva. We don't find Permelia after Alva's birth in 1867, suggesting that she died some time between then and the 1870 Census. Owen is not found in the 1880 Census, and Mary, Martha and Alva are young enough to still be living with him. James, Anna and Seneca had struck out on their own by 1880. So it appears Owen may have died by then. What is known of the fate of the children of Owen and Permelia follows:

- Seneca married Mariah Elizabeth Webber and they raised a large family in Gibson County. Their children were: Mary, Lucy, Alva Curtis, Archie, Arthur, Marshall, Eddie, Elsie, Harvey, Henry, and John.
- Anna never married and appears to have lived her entire life in Gibson County.
- Luther likely died in childhood.

- The fate of James is uncertain, as his name is very common and it is difficult to be certain of a correct match to available records.
- Mary Jones shows up as an adopted daughter of R. William and Mary E. Rutledge in Barton Township. She married Henry C. Book. They had one child, Arthur Henry Book, and lived their lives in Gibson County. By 1940 she was widowed and she and her sister, Anna, were lodging together.
- Martha married James Theodore Lambert in Richland County, Illinois, where they raised a large family. Their children were: Fred Richard, Hannah J., Oral May, Howard Clifford, Verl Iva and an unnamed daughter.
- Alva is not found after the 1870 Census, suggesting he may not have survived early childhood. Though his name was common enough that if he did survive it would be difficult to be certain of a correct match to available records



*Seneca Jones, circa 1922.  
Courtesy of Cindy Wiltermood.*

## ABSALOM M. MALONE

In *History of White County Illinois* by Inter-State Publishing Company (1883), on page 933 we find details of another child of James and Christiana:

*“Absalom Malone, blacksmith; post office, Crossville; son of James and Christine (Hunter) Malone, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania respectively. Absalom was born in Gibson County, Ind., Sept. 7, 1821.<sup>53</sup> He was educated in Indiana, and learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he has followed forty-nine years. In 1849 he married Pamela, daughter of Lewis and Ellenor (Cater) Williams, natives of South Carolina. They came to Indiana at an early day, and died there. Pamela was born Sept. 5, 1824. There have been twelve children by this marriage, four living [in 1884] – Charles, born Aug. 16, 1861 (married); William Thomas, born June 30, 1859 (married); Anna; Fannie, born Nov. 22, 1863, wife of John Higginson; Stephen A. Douglas, born April 25, 1869. Mr. Malone and wife are members of the Regular Baptist church. Mr. Malone votes the Democratic ticket.”*



Once again, James Senior’s birthplace is identified as Kentucky, and once again, his wife is confirmed to be Christiana Hunter, though her birthplace is given as Pennsylvania rather than Tennessee, a fairly understandable mistake that likely happened when interview notes were being transcribed.

Earlier, in the family lore of Clovis Dewitt Malone, Absalom’s second wife, Eliza Anna (Brothers) Engle Malone, was described as “Anna Brothers, a German girl.” This would seem to possibly be the same “German girl” that the author’s family tradition says helped to raise his grandfather, Paul Edward Malone. Paul’s mother, Minnie Russell, died around the time of his birth, forcing his father, William Thomas Malone, to find a way to care for his two sons while he worked. Anna had married Absalom around 1884, and she then gave birth to Clarence in 1886 and Arnold in 1889. Paul Edward was born in 1888 and had an older brother, Grover, who was born in 1885. Anna was also caring for her two sons by her first marriage: James Engle, b. 1878, and Henry Engle, b. 1884. So it appears that soon after Minnie’s death Anna starting raising all six boys. Fortunately for her, all of Absalom’s children by his first wife were out of the house by then (since he was nearly 40 years her senior).

Grover, Clarence, Paul Edward, and Arnold all lived in East Saint Louis around 1917-18, a time when they were required to register for the draft. Clarence and Paul lived within one quarter mile of one another, while Arnold lived less than a mile to the southeast and

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<sup>53</sup> The 22 Aug 1901 edition of the *White County Democrat* lists his date of birth as 7 Sep 1823, while in the 1850 Census his birth year is calculated to be 1825. His grave states 1823.

Grover lived about a half mile to the south. The Engle boys appeared not to have followed the others there.

Having Anna care for William Thomas' kids probably worked well for some time. But, based upon the following account which appeared in a local paper in 1898, it could have been that Absalom's young wife and his son, Thomas, may have grown a little too close as a result:

*"Crossville, IL: Rumor says that Uncle Ab Malone has taken unto his bosom his erring and repentant wife and said unto his son, Thomas, 'Go thou and sin no more.' The ways of some Christian people are very strange."*<sup>54</sup>



*Clarence Lafayette Malone, participating in a community event dressed as a clown.  
From the collections of Beverley (Malone) Lundak and Delores (Malone) Carwitz.*

William Thomas remarried a short time later, to Cordelia Bise, though the marriage was very short lived, as around 1899 she married Reuben Thomas McCrite.

A brief article found in the *Carmi News* on 13 Jul 1899, gives us a sense of Absalom's personality, and it is certainly a testament to his strength at age 76:<sup>55</sup>

*"A feud at Crossville between Ab Malone, grim old village blacksmith, and his next-door neighbor and brother-in-law,<sup>56</sup> the wood worksman Frank Crawley, [sic: Cralley] resulted in Malone's being hurt. Seems one of Crawley's chickens crossed the property line and was dispatched, leading to a fight. Crawley's son, Ora, intervened and struck Malone with a single-tree. He was arrested and Malone was said to be gravely ill."*

<sup>54</sup> *That Which Was and Those Who Were, Columns from the Carmi Times, White County, Illinois*, Charlene Cleveland Shields (2003).

<sup>55</sup> This story was provided by Shirley Fritsche Malone.

<sup>56</sup> Frank Cralley was the husband of Surry Brothers, the sister of Absalom's second wife, Annie Brothers.

This story is fairly remarkable, when you consider that Absalom was fighting a 49 year old woodsman. He obviously was getting the best of him, which led to Ora, a young woodsman himself, stepping in with a heavy club to end the fight.

It also would seem that a single-tree was the weapon of choice in any fight against a Malone in the latter half of the nineteenth Century (see the account of John Malone, Junior's son, Andrew Jackson Malone, in a later section), or perhaps it was merely a popular or convenient weapon of the time. The 1900 Census shows that the Malones and Cralleys were still living side by side a year after the brawl, and Ora was living at home, rather than sitting in jail.

Abs' fight with Frank Cralley was put into a new perspective when the following, somewhat unflattering, account was found in the 9 Dec 1965 issue of *Carmi Times* in an article entitled "Life in Crossville Before, After the Turn of the Century" by Edgar Hughes. The relevant portion of the article is as follows:

*"An interesting story is told about Ab Malone, a blacksmith, who had a shop on the corner where J. A. Risler Hardware is now located. It was back at the time when blacksmiths such as Jim Jeffries were dominating the heavyweight Prize ring. Mr. Malone, it seems, had visions of becoming interested in the game of fisticuffs and had established himself as the town's leading boxer. He had heard that Robert Rudolf, a school teacher and the father of the late H. L. Rudolph, was pretty handy with his fists. He decided that he would challenge him some morning as the teacher was passing his home on the way to school. Mr. Malone strutted forth into the street wearing a pair of tights which he had purchased for this occasion. Rudolph tried in every way conceivable to avoid the clash stating that he had no cause to fight this man. Malone finally aroused the ire of the teacher and a terrific struggle took place. Malone was soon a badly beaten warrior and this one fracas ended Malone's dream of pugilistic greatness."*

That's a hard way to learn humility, but it probably was a lesson that wasn't easily forgotten...



*From left to right: Nancy (Brothers) Engle, Martha (Brothers) Nelson, Surry (Brothers) Cralley & Annie (Brothers) Engle Malone Cash. Tintype, likely ca. late 1870s.*

*From the collections of  
Beverley Audrey (Malone) Lundak &  
Delores (Malone) Carwitz.*

Absalom married Permelia Williams on 13 Aug 1846. They had thirteen children, only four of whom survived to adulthood: Charles, William Thomas, Anna Fannie and Stephan A. Douglas:

- Charles married Olive Ann Phillips and they had two children together before he died: George Monroe and Anna Myrtle. She then married John L. Stanley and they had an additional four children.
- William Thomas Malone married Minnie Nancy Russell. They moved around quite a bit and had at least five children, the first of whom died in infancy, though it seems likely only two survived to adulthood: William Grover and Paul Edward (a daughter, Bessie May, may also have survived childhood). William Thomas' second marriage, to Cordelia Bise, lasted no more than two years. His granddaughter, Pat (Malone) Waltman stated that he had another daughter after Minnie died whose name might have been Eathel, but there is no indication of who the mother was or exactly when she was born. She went on to become a school teacher in southern Illinois.
- As stated by Stormont, Anna Fannie first married John Higginson, and they had three children: Iva Florence, Arthur C. and John Frank. Her second marriage was to Emmanuel M. A. Smith. Their children were: Lura C., Mary R. and Edna.
- Stephan A. D. Malone married Elzada Axtell, and they too moved frequently. They had four children together. One of their daughters, Allene, married Harry P. Smith, who would later become Mayor of Lebanon, Illinois. Their other children were Percy B., Elsie Agnes and Carl.

After Permelia's death Absalom married Annie Brothers, the widow of William Engle. Their two sons, Perry Arnold and Clarence Lafayette, survived into their seventies. They also had a daughter together, who died prior to 1900.

- Clarence married Fannie Jayne and they had a son, Clovis, and an adopted daughter, Nola Strickland.
- Perry first married Stella around 1909 (likely in White County, Illinois). By 1820 he was married to Effie Harrison, who died in 1937. The fate of Stella is not known, but since there is no *Illinois Deaths and Stillbirths* record for her, she either died by 1916 (when the index starts) or had divorced him before the 1920 Census. He is not known to have had children by either marriage.

## HENRY HARRISON MALONE

As noted earlier, the obituary published for James Malone, Junior establishes that he also had a brother named Henry, who was born in 1828 at Smith Township, Posey County. In the 1850 Census he was a farmer living with wife Pauline (Pollard), and a marriage record had them tying the knot in Posey County on 29 Aug 1850. He was a blacksmith in the 1860, 1870 and 1880 Census, and is listed on page 194 of *History and Directory of Posey County* by P. W. Leonard (1882) as “Malone H, blacksmith, CYNTHIANA.”



Subsequent Census records give us a fairly complete accounting of their five known children – Emma, Essie, Julia, Henry and David. They were born in the 1850s and 1860s and all of them lived to 1930 or beyond. Henry and Pauline are buried together in Liberty Cemetery, Cynthiana, Posey County, Indiana.

Emma Jane Malone married Warren Ervin Cox. Their children were Corbin Charles, Henry M., Ferdinand W., Bernard Jesse Fey, Hallie and Mary V.:

- Hallie and Ferdinand died as young adults, while it appears Henry died young.
- Corbin married Sarah Belle Greene, and they also lived in Evansville.
- Bernard, too, lived in Evansville, first marrying Nanny Ditto on 24 Dec 1905. He then married Ruth Pittman on 31 May 1909 and they had a daughter together. He then married Blanche Lilly and they had three children together.
- Mary first married Lee Brosmer and later married Thomas Patterson, living in Evansville during her married life.

Essie never married, but had a daughter named Golden.

Julia Shannon Malone married Joseph Blase, who was a justice of the peace and for a time served as the County Clerk in Posey County, Indiana (he died while holding the latter office). They raised a son and three daughters together, all of whom survived to adulthood. Their children's names were: Carleton, Garland Earl, Fern Irene and Pansy L.

Henry Harrison P. Malone married Evelyn Lee Craig. They raised two sons, Wilbur E. and Sheldon Craig, in Evansville, though he died in Tennessee.

David Eugene Malone died in young adulthood.

## SARAH MALONE

The only known source that mentions Sarah Malone is the 1850 Census, where James and Christiana are found living with Elijah, age 18, and Sarah, age 11 (born about 1839). Sarah would seem to be a very late birth for Christiana, who would have given birth to her when she was 49 years old. Of the available marriage records for Malone children in pre-1850 Gibson County, there are no known children likely to have left an orphaned child of the age of Sarah and no known court records awarding them guardianship or naming her as heir to an estate. Lacking any reason to suspect Sarah belongs in a different family, she must be considered to have been a child of James and Elizabeth. Sarah is not found in local marriage records or the 1860 Census, suggesting that she died before then.

Another remote possibility is that Sarah is another child of Charles Malone, who you will learn about in the next section. Though, if that is so, it is a mystery why she would be looked after by James Senior and his wife, rather than by John Junior and Betsy. If she was a child of Charles Malone, she died prior to her grandfather, John Malone, Junior in 1869, as she did not inherit a share of his estate.

## 1810 CENSUS

The following sections will compare what we have learned about the family of James and Christiana thus far to the Census records of 1810-1850. This does two things: first, it should help to corroborate what is already known, and second, it will inform us of any children that still need to be identified. The 1810 Census for James' family was examined and known individuals were matched to their corresponding age and gender. The results are shown below:

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Approx Birth Year</b>	<b>Match</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>
Male	1805-1810	John	1806
Female	1805-1810	-None-	
Female	1805-1810	-None-	

The only known match found for any of the three children shown living with James and Christiana in 1810 is John Malone, born 1806.

## 1820 CENSUS

The results for the 1820 Census:

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Approx Birth Year</b>	<b>Match</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>
Male	1805-1810	John	1806
Female	1805-1810	-None-	
Male	1810-1820	James	1811
Male	1810-1820	-None-	
Male	1810-1820	Thomas	1816
Male	1810-1820	Alfred	1819
Female	1810-1820	Eliza	1819

Thus, John and an unnamed sister from the 1810 Census survived to 1820. And James, Thomas, Alfred, Eliza and an unknown brother are added to the household.

## 1830 CENSUS

The results for the 1830 Census:

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Approx Birth Year</b>	<b>Match</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>
Male	1800-1810	John	1806
Male	1810-1815	James	1811
Male	1815-1820	Thomas	1816
Male	1815-1820	Alfred	1819
Female	1815-1820	Eliza	1819
Female	1820-1825	Permelia	1820
Male	1825-1830	Absalom	1824
Male	1825-1830	Henry	1827
Male	1825-1830	-None-	
Female	1825-1830	-None-	

Thus, the household remains largely the same as in 1820, though the unnamed male and female from 1810 no longer have corresponding records. Absalom and Henry arrive in the household, as well as an unnamed male and female, both born between 1825 and 1830.

## 1840 CENSUS

The results for the 1840 Census:

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Approx Birth Year</b>	<b>Match</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>
Female	1820-1825	Permelia	1820
Male	1825-1830	Henry	1827
Male	1825-1830	-None-	
Female	1830-1835	-None-	
Male	1830-1835	Elijah	1832
Male	1830-1835	-None-	

The unnamed female born 1830 to 1835 does not have a corresponding match in the 1830 Census, though there is an unnamed female there that was born between 1825 and 1830. Likely the age was misreported in one of these Census records, suggesting she was born close to the time of Census enumeration in 1830 (early August).

## SUMMARY

Thus we know of several members of James' family based upon a number of sources. Those members of James' family that remain to be identified are shown in **bold** type. So far we have established the following members of his household:

1. John Malone, 15 Dec 1806 – 16 Jun 1853 (gravesite).
2. **Daughter, b. 1805-10.**
3. **Daughter, b. 1805-10.**
4. James Malone, 5 May 1811 – 5 Feb 1877 (gravesite).
5. **Son, b. 1810-20.**
6. Eliza Ann (Malone) Mathews, 1815 (1860 Census) – 29 Nov 1888<sup>57</sup>.
7. Thomas J. "TJ" Malone, 1816 (1850 Census) – 23 Dec 1871 (probate)
8. Dr. Alfred Malone, 20 Mar 1819 (Perrin) – 28 Jul 1892 (probate).
9. Permelia (Malone) Jones, 1820 (1860 Census) – Between 1867 and 1870.
10. Absalom M. Malone, 7 Sep 1824 – 15 Aug 1901.<sup>58</sup>
11. Henry Harrison Malone, 10 Aug 1827 – 20 Aug 1900 (gravesite).
12. **Son, b. 1825-30.**
13. **Daughter, b. 1825-1835.**
14. **Son, b. 1830-35.**
15. Elijah Malone, 1832 (1850 Census) – about 1881.
16. Sarah Malone, 1839 (1850 Census) – before 1860.

Thus it appears that there are sixteen known children in the family of James Senior and Christiana and we have determined the identities of ten of them. After we review the family of John Junior and Betsy we'll seek the identities of the children that are as-yet-unknown.

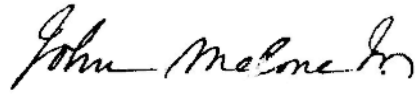
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<sup>57</sup> *Malone Family History* (typescript, undated) by Hill Hunter, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, page 13 (from probate record).

<sup>58</sup> *White County Democrat*, August 22, 1901.

## THE HOUSEHOLD OF JOHN MALONE, JUNIOR

By far the best source of information on the family of John Malone, Junior is his probate file, which is found in *Box 334, File 23* of the records of the *Gibson County Circuit Court*. From John Junior's gravesite in Owensville Cemetery we know that he lived from about 1788 to 1868.



John Junior was a farmer, as noted in the 1850 and 1860 Census. His farm was located about two miles northeast of Owensville, along the Owensville-Princeton Road (County Road 525, at one time known as the Saline Road) and was bisected by Indian Camp Creek, which flowed to the northwest toward the Wabash River.

As noted earlier, on 23 Dec 1806 he applied to marry Betsy Hunter in Woodford County, Kentucky. His brother, James Malone, was bondsman, and his father, John Malone, Senior gave consent, as John was not yet 21 years old.<sup>59</sup> It does not appear that Betsy and Christiana Hunter (James Senior's wife) are sisters. Betsy is of the same generation as Absalom Hunter, who together with his wife, Ann, sold "one half of Lot No. 76, on Green Street" in Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky to John Malone (presumably Senior) for \$125, after having sold the other half to James Williams for \$165. It could be that Betsy and Absalom are siblings and that Christiana's father, John Hunter, was an uncle. Though with the number of people that had engaged in hunting as a livelihood at that time, it is possible there is no family relationship.

John Junior died without leaving a will, and he was unmarried when he died, as Betsy had died several years earlier. In such an instance the estate is divided equally amongst the surviving adult children and, for of any of his children that had died prior to him, the surviving grandchildren. The minor heirs all received an equally divided portion of one share of the estate. The file notes that his brother, Thomas J. Malone, was assigned as administrator of the estate.

From the file we find the following heirs to his estate. The amount noted as "Share of Estate" is that amount documented by receipts found in the probate file noted earlier:

Name	Share of Estate
• B. F. Malone	\$261.35
• Absalom Malone	361.35
• Emily (Malone) Norman	361.35
• David R. Malone	61.35
• Alex Malone	161.35 (receipts of \$73.60 and \$87.75)

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<sup>59</sup> There is a John Malone that married Elizabeth Parris on 7 Feb 1804 in nearby Madison County, Kentucky (where James Malone, Senior was married). In his marriage bond to marry Betsy Hunter it was required that his father give consent. No such consent is found on the marriage bond for Elizabeth Parris, suggesting it was a different John Malone that she married. It could also be that she married John Malone, Senior, though her marriage bond was signed by John Malone, whereas John Malone, Senior is known to have signed only with an X.

(It is assumed that B. F., David R. and Alex received a full share of the estate, but had received earlier amounts or had previous debts to the estate. It is also assumed that Thomas Jefferson Malone, son and administrator of the estate, received a full share of the estate.)

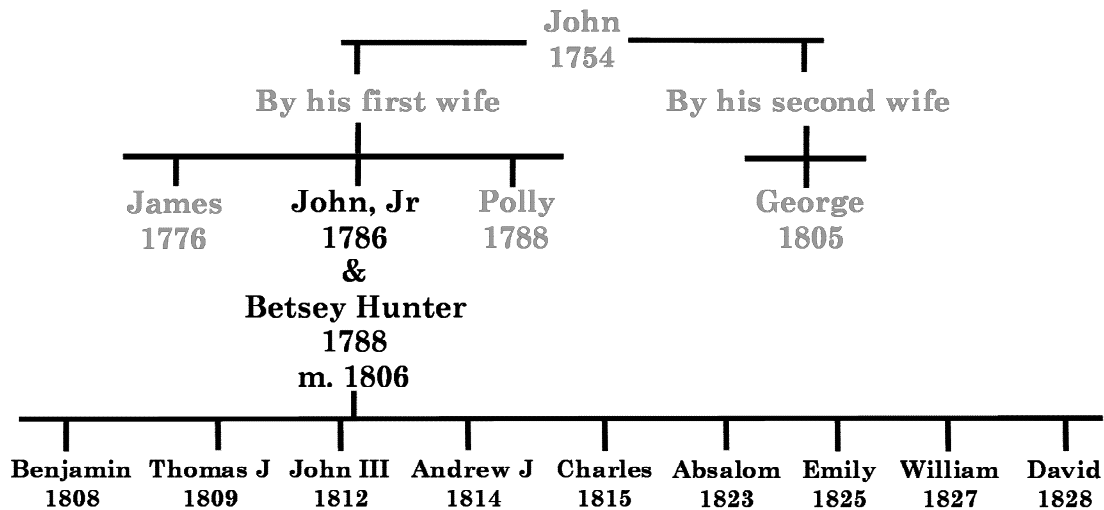
In addition, the following individuals received a partial share of the estate:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Share of Estate</b>	
• Ricy Malone	\$32.85	(an eleventh of a share)
• Spencer Malone	32.85	(an eleventh of a share)
• John Y. Malone	32.85	(an eleventh of a share)
• Newton Malone	32.85	(an eleventh of a share)
• Elizabeth (Malone) Mans	32.85	(an eleventh of a share)
• Willis Malone	32.85	(an eleventh of a share)
• John M. Malone	90.34	(a quarter of a share)
• Emily Malone	90.33	(a quarter of a share)
• William Malone	90.33	(a quarter of a share)

In a report to the court in August 1871, Thomas Jefferson Malone reported that the estate balance was \$2,290.80. If there were eight heirs to the estate, as listed above, the total value of the estate should be \$2,890.80 (\$361.35 X 8 heirs). Thus it appears that the stated balance of \$2,290.80 does not include the \$600 apparently advanced to other heirs - \$100 to B. F., \$300 to David R., and \$200 to Alexander. So it would seem that the above listing, once we determine the identities of the parents of the grandchildren, is a nearly complete accounting of the children of John Malone, Junior. Missing are two unidentified children that did not survive childhood, as well as his son William and grandson William, who both preceded him in death.

To facilitate fitting the pieces of this puzzle together, we'll deal first with the parents of the grandchildren that each received one quarter of a share each. The identity of their father will lead us to a brother that lived near him, who we'll examine next. Then it is back to the grandchildren that received 1/11<sup>th</sup> of a share each, and from there we'll examine each of the other children named in the estate file.

## THE KNOWN CHILDREN OF JOHN MALONE, JUNIOR



The chart above summarizes what will be learned in steps two and three of our three part process of elimination (These steps are entitled *The Household of John Malone, Junior* and *Review of Miscellaneous Records*). It is provided here to provide a frame of reference for what you are about to discover. An expanded version of this chart that includes all of John and Betsey's known grandchildren can be found in the Final Results section of this book.

### JOHN MALONE III

Let's begin with the grandchildren who each received one quarter of one share of the estate of John Malone, Junior – William, John M., Emily, plus an unidentified Malone. There are no 1870 Gibson County Census records for Malones with minor children that match these names. So a search was performed seeking such records in nearby counties.

Living in nearby Lawrence County, Illinois (just across the Wabash River and to the northwest of Gibson County, Indiana), in the 1870 Census was the family of Mary Malone, which included children John b. 1855, Emily b. 1860 and William Malone b. 1849. The 1860 Census confirmed that Mary had been married to John Malone, who had been born in Kentucky in 1812. Their children are listed as Thomas J. b. 1842, John M. b. 1855, and Emily b. 1860. The 1850 Census lists children Franklin b. 1839, Thomas b. 1841, Robert b. 1847 and William b. 1849. The 1850 and 1860 Census tells us that, like his father, John Malone III had been a farmer.

There is a marriage record between John Malone and Eliza Travis, his first wife, in Lawrence County on 28 Mar 1838. There is also a John Malone listed in the 1840 Census for Lawrence County, Illinois, who was the head of a household of three (these individuals match the age and gender of John, his wife Eliza, and his son, Franklin). John married again to Callista Stivers on 7 Feb 1846. Thus Franklin and Thomas from the 1850 Census were sons of Eliza Travis, while Robert and William were her sons.

In the 1850 Census Eliza's parents, William and Lydia (Martin) Travis<sup>60</sup> are caring for six year old Martha I., b. 1844.<sup>61</sup> With John remarrying in 1846, it would seem that this was their last child together and that Eliza probably died either in childbirth or as a complication of Martha's birth. It is not known why they, rather than Callista, were raising her in 1850. Though after Eliza's death, they likely did so initially because taking care of an infant would have been very difficult for their son-in-law. Martha is not found in later Census records, so it could also be that she had been sick at the 1850 Census.

The widow Mary Ann (Stivers) Malone (John's third wife and the apparent widow of his younger brother, William), whom he married on 23 Jan 1853 in Lawrence County, Illinois, was the mother of the other two known grandchildren, John M. and Emily.

Of his seven known children by three different wives, John, Emily and William claimed their one quarter portion of a share in their grandfather's estate. Public records document that only Thomas can be found living after his grandfather's passing, suggesting that Franklin, Martha and Robert died prior to that time. Thus Thomas would have received

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<sup>60</sup> The basis for this suspected relationship will be explored more fully in the next section.

<sup>61</sup> On page 15 of *Springhill Cemetery* by Lawrence County Historical Society (Jun 2010), is speculation that Martha I. Malone is the child of Isabella Travis, Eliza's sister and the wife of Benjamin Franklin Malone, brother of Eliza's husband, John Malone. The 1850 Census for Lawrence County, Illinois shows that Isabella had a child born the same year as Martha, Horace W. Malone, and at least two children after that time, John H. and Delia.

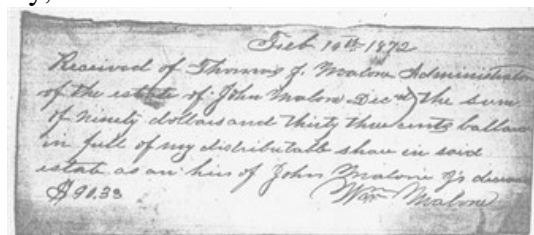
the fourth and final share of John III's portion of the estate, though there is no receipt for him found in the probate file.

Since the children of John Malone III (he does not appear in any historical documents with the "III" designation) are heirs to the estate of John Malone, Junior, it follows that he must be his son.

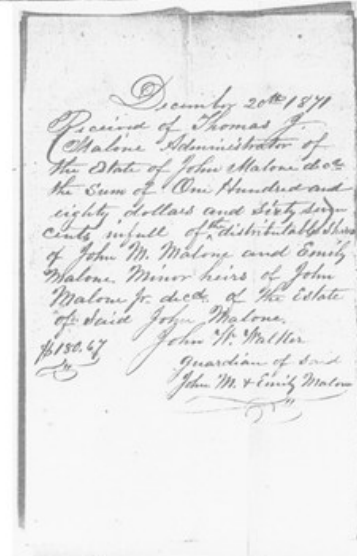
As can be seen in the receipt below, John W. Walker had been appointed guardian of John M. and Emily Malone. Thus it is thought that Mary Ann had most likely died some time between the enumeration of the 1870 Census for Christy Township (on 14 Jun 1870) and the date of the receipt on 20 Dec 1871.

Thus we know the following about the surviving children of John Malone III, all of whom lived their entire lives in Lawrence County, Illinois:

- Thomas Jefferson Malone married Mary Ann Shoup on 4 Mar 1866. They had six known children together, Charles, Sarah, Malinda, Ella, Chester and Barnet. After Mary Ann's death, Thomas married Mrs. Margaret Laughlin on 27 Dec 1877.
- William Malone married Emily Caroline Millhouse on 2 May 1880. They had a daughter, Vida, and son, Clement Earl. After Emily died he later married Florence Shaw, and they had four sons together: Rolla, Harley, Jesse and Hugh.
- John M. Malone (presumably John IV) married Roxana Clark on 3 Sep. They had three known children together, Glenn, Guy and Anna.
- Emily (or Emma) Malone married James Ruby 25 Mar 1891. They had three known children together: Orville, Everett and Nellie.



Dec 10th 1872  
Received of Thomas J. Malone Administrator  
of the estate of John Malone, Jr. of the sum  
of ninety dollars and thirty three cents  
in full of any distributable share in said  
estate as an heir of John Malone Jr. deceased  
J. W. Walker



December 20th 1871  
Received of Thomas J. Malone Administrator  
of the estate of John Malone, Jr. of the sum of One Hundred and  
eighty dollars and sixty six cents in full of any distributable share  
of John M. Malone and Emily Malone, minor heirs of John  
Malone Jr. deceased of the estate  
of said John Malone.  
John W. Walker  
Guardian of said  
John M. & Emily Malone

## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN "B.F." MALONE

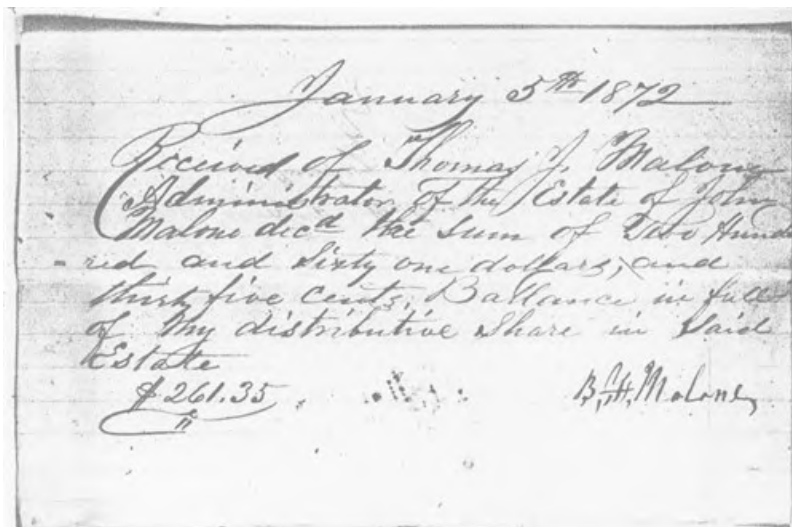
Also included in the estate of John Malone, Junior is a receipt signed by B. F. Malone. He was a mystery until Government Land Office records were found that showed that he and John Malone (III) had filed on land in



Lawrence County at the same time. On 22 Aug 1838 Benjamin filed on 40 acres, and then John filed on 80 acres the following day. Two years later Benjamin filed on an additional 200 acres. They completed the purchases of each of these properties about 3 years after they had filed. The transactions were as follows (all are located in Township 3 North, Range 13 West, 2<sup>nd</sup> Principal Meridian [Christy Township]):

1	Benjamin Franklin Malone	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	Section 26	22 Aug 1838
6	John Malone	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	Section 35	23 Aug 1838
7	John Malone	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	Section 34	23 Aug 1838
4	Benjamin Franklin Malone	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	Section 22	1 Aug 1840
5	Benjamin Franklin Malone	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	Section 22	1 Aug 1840
2	Benjamin Franklin Malone	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80 acres	Section 27	1 Aug 1840
3	Benjamin Franklin Malone	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40 acres	Section 27	1 Aug 1840
TOTAL			320 acres		

(40 acres is roughly equivalent to 32 football fields)



January 5<sup>th</sup> 1872  
 Received of Thomas J. Malone  
 Administrator of the Estate of John  
 Malone dec'd the sum of Two Hundred  
 and sixty one dollars, and  
 thirty five cents, Balance in full  
 of my distributive share in said  
 Estate  
 \$261.35  
 B.F. Malone

Benjamin Franklin Malone's receipt for his share of the estate of John Malone, Junior.

The locations of these properties relative to one another are shown below in the map of Sections 22, 23, 26, 27, 34 & 35 of Township 3 north, Range 13 west, 2<sup>nd</sup> Principal Meridian, together with the names of original patentees of surrounding properties.<sup>62</sup> Each section contains 640 acres (one square mile), thus map covers six square miles:

Section 22	J Fyffe	L Laws	L Laws	J Rawlins	E Coye	Thomas Perkins	Joshua Dudley		Section 23
	G Patrick		E Coye		W Wilson		G W Dudley	G W Dudley	
	G Patrick	G Patrick	S S Sumner	J Severns	E Severns	J Williams	Ephraim D Turner	S Sumner	
	W B Sumner	5 Ben	4 Ben	E Washburn	E Washburn		E D Turner		
Section 27	Allender/Christy	7 Ben	6 Ben	Allender/Christy	N Turner	J D Oldham	Henry Johnson & Alexander Turner		Section 26
		Allender/Christy							
	Allender/Christy	Allender/Christy	E Vandament	Allender/Christy	D Harbaugh	James Rawlings	Jeremiah Sims		
				1 Ben					
Section 34	Jacob Sharp		G Gould	3 John	2 John	J N Ream	Adam Corrie		Section 35
	Henry Thorp		H Shaw	G Gould	H Vandament				
	Henry Thorp	J French	Thomas Askren			H Vandament	Zeba French	John Rosier	
					H Vandament	S H Brown		T Sanford	

On 20 May 1841 John completed the purchase of Properties 2 & 3, while Benjamin did the same for Property 1. On 10 Mar 1843 Benjamin completed the purchase of his remaining four properties totaling 200 acres (Properties 4, 5, 6 & 7).

<sup>62</sup> This information is derived from records found in the *Illinois Public Land Tract Sales Database*.

So let's see what else can be learned about this man. In Feb 1826 there is a Franklin Malone noted as a witness in a Gibson County assault and battery case against J. Malone (believed to be his grandfather, John Senior).<sup>63</sup> Other witnesses in the case included Jefferson Malone (likely his brother, b. 1809) and Betsy Malone (likely his mother, b. 1790). The case was concluded on 27 May 1826.

The first public record of Benjamin Franklin Malone in Lawrence County is his marriage to Isabella Travis on 15 Mar 1827, one year after the Gibson County court case just noted. Isabella's grave is found in Springhill Cemetery, Lawrence County, Illinois, where she was laid to rest after she died on 20 Jul 1852. On 9 Jan 1853 he married Sarah Ann (Sorber) Sims, widow of William F. Sims. In the 1870 Census Sarah Ann is still in Lawrence County, while Benjamin is found in Sullivan County, Missouri living with his new bride, the widow Judith Ann (Martin) Crofoot, whom he married on 24 April 1870 (interestingly, Benjamin's son, Horace, married Elizabeth J. Crofoot [the daughter of Judith Ann] in Sullivan County, Missouri). And by the next Census he is living with Elizabeth Mary (Tunnell) Erwin, whom he married on 11 Feb 1880.

B. F. listed his occupation as a farmer in the 1850, 1860 and 1880 Census. Though in 1870 he was working as a shoemaker (remember that his uncle, James Senior, was a shoemaker in Gibson County, Indiana when B. F. was growing up there). While living in Lawrence County, Illinois he also served as Justice of the Peace. Marriage licenses and deeds can be found there that he had issued in that capacity from at least the late 1830s to the mid-1850s.

On page 746 of *Illinois Historical, Lawrence County Biographical* by Newton Bateman and Paul Selby (1910) is a biographical sketch of Marshall Stivers, B.F.'s son-in-law. It also provides us with a few details of Benjamin's life:

*"Marshall Stivers attended the log schoolhouse of his district, so well described in the county history, and grew to manhood under the hardest conditions. When only fifteen he began working and received \$31 for seven months. He returned home and remained until his marriage. This took place, February 3 [sic:26], 1849, to Lydia Jane Malone, who was born in Lawrence County, daughter of B. F. Malone, a pioneer farmer of the county, who came from Kentucky and settled in Indiana first, later coming on to Lawrence County. While engaged in picking cotton on Allison Prairie, Mr. Malone met Isabel Travis, who later became his wife, and they settled in Lukin Township<sup>64</sup> on a farm."*

So B.F. Malone had to have arrived in Lawrence County no later than the summer of 1826 to pick cotton, since he and Lydia were married in early 1827. The court case noted

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<sup>63</sup> *Gibson County, Indiana Circuit Court Records*, Box 172, File 15.

<sup>64</sup> This is incorrect. Their farm was located in Christy Township, just to the north of Lukin Township. In 1824, just three years after Lawrence County had been formed, the County had been comprised of three townships: Allison, Lawrence and Fox. These were replaced with eight new townships in 1856: Perry (now Petty), Bond, Russell, Hardin (now Christy), Lawrence, Thompson (now Allison), Marion (now Lukin), and Dennison. The eastern portion of Christy Township was split off in 1872 to form Bridgeport Township. Thus at no time was their farm ever within Lukin Township.

earlier suggests that he didn't arrive any sooner than the spring of 1826.

A similar account of B. F. Malone and members of his family is found in the Bridgeport (Lawrence County, Illinois) Library's *Bridgeport Churches* file, which contains an anonymous typewritten article entitled "Springhill Church. Its Membership." The article was possibly written by B. R. Lewis and is transcribed here with the second paragraph omitted:

*"B. F. Malone, one of the pioneers, came from Kentucky to Indiana then to Allison Prairie and finally settled in Lukin town. While picking cotton in Allison Mr. Malone met Miss Isabel Travis who afterwards became his wife. Mr. Malone was a Justice of the Peace and had the privilege of uniting in marriage a number of couples. A daughter Lydia Jane became the wife of Mr. Marshal [sic] Stivers who was born in Kentucky in 1826 and who lived to a ripe old age having served his church more than sixty three years as an elder. Mrs. Rebecca McGuire of St Francisville is a daughter of Mr. Stivers and has been identified with the church the greater part of her life. She is a faithful attendant and keeps in close touch with the church. A sister, Mrs. Emma Price resides in the community and helps to carry on the work.*

*"Among those who identified themselves with the church in earlier years and who are now advancing in age are[:]*

*"Mrs Cynthia Day and George Eaton of Sumner, Gilbert Turner[,] Miss Emma Jane Turner and Mrs. Lessie French-Barnett and Mrs. Emma Stivers-Price. In more recent years Charles Price husband of the latter. All these live in the church vicinity."*

It is important to note that Springhill Church (established in 1815) was reorganized in 1854 to become Mt. Zion Church. The location of the Mt. Zion church was directly above and across the road from the northeast corner of Jeremiah Sims' property as shown in a map that follows later (Marshall Stivers' property abuts the church property to the east). Springhill was located about one and a half to two miles north and somewhat easterly from that location. There are cemeteries for both churches and the graves of members of Benjamin's family are found in both.

So, from the receipts from the estate of John Malone, Junior to his children, we have determined that John Malone III is a son of John Malone, Junior, and that both John Malone III and Benjamin Franklin Malone purchased property near one another only one day apart in 1838. We know that there was a Franklin Malone in Gibson County, Indiana in 1826 and no further record of him is found in Gibson County, Indiana (other than the estate receipt) after that date. We also know that the following year a Benjamin Franklin Malone married Isabella Travis in Lawrence County, Illinois. And from the biography of Marshall Stivers we find that B. F. was born in Kentucky (which is consistent with his Census records) and had lived in Indiana prior to moving to Illinois. Certainly, all the pieces of this puzzle seem to fit.

### *HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS*

In 1850 B.F.'s household includes the following individuals living in Lawrence County, Illinois:

- Isabella, his wife, age 40
- Eliza, age 12
- Catherine, age 10
- Horace W., age 5
- John, age 4
- Delia, age 0

The only other Malone household found in public records for Lawrence County prior to 1850 is that of his brother, John Malone III. And since we've accounted for all of the individuals from John's family that had survived long enough to be counted in the 1850 Census, there is a high likelihood that any other Malones found in Lawrence County at the 1850 Census are related to Benjamin.

To attempt to identify his married daughters, local marriage records were reviewed. John III and Benjamin were the only Malone grooms found in Lawrence County, Illinois before 1850,<sup>65</sup> but there were three Malone brides:

1. Elizabeth Ann Malone married William B. Sumner on 31 Aug 1845.
2. Lydia Jane Malone married Marshall Stivers on 28 Feb 1849.
3. Mary Emily Malone married Jeremiah Sims on 25 Jan 1850.

These three brides were then found in the 1850 Census for Lawrence County, Illinois: Elizabeth Ann was found to be born about 1828, Lydia Jane about 1830<sup>66</sup> and Mary Emily about 1833 (remember that the Marshall Stivers biography has already established that Lydia was B.F.'s daughter).

Thus when we examine B.F.'s household in the 1840 Census, these three women are a match to the age of his three daughters. When we combine this new information with what is found in the 1850 Census, we find that in 1840 his household consisted of:

- A male born between 1800 and 1810 (Benjamin Franklin)
- A female born between 1810 and 1820 (Isabella Travis)
- A female born between 1835 and 1840 (Eliza)
- A female born between 1830 and 1835 (Mary Emily)
- A male born between 1830 and 1835

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<sup>65</sup> Only one Malone marriage prior to 1850 is found in the surrounding counties of Crawford, Edwards, Jasper, Richland and Wabash, Illinois and Knox, Indiana: that of Alfred Malone (son of James Malone, Senior) to Elizabeth Ann Fisher.

<sup>66</sup> A listing for Mt. Zion Cemetery (found at <http://lawrence.ilgenweb.net/cems/mtzion/mtzion.html> and also in *Cemeteries of Lawrence County Illinois* by Bessie Irene Black) in Christy Township, Lawrence County, Illinois states that she was born on 29 Nov 1826. However, the 1850, 1860 and 1880 Census records all state she was born "about 1830." B.F. Malone did not marry until 1827 and the Marshall Stivers bio establishes that she was his child. The cemetery listing and/or headstone is incorrect.

- A male born between 1825 and 1830 (not found in the 1830 Census, so probably born in late 1830, or in this Census he could have been an unrelated farm laborer).
- Two females born between 1825 and 1830 (Elizabeth Ann and Lydia Jane)<sup>67</sup>

This is further corroborated by the 1830 Census, as his household consisted of:

- A male born between 1800 and 1810 (Benjamin Franklin)
- A female born between 1800 and 1810 (Isabella)
- Two females born between 1825 and 1830 (Elizabeth Ann and Lydia Jane)

Property records further reinforce the notion that these women are B.F.'s daughters:

1. Elizabeth Ann Malone and her husband, W. B. Sumner, were found living on property abutting the western boundary of the property owned by B. F. Malone as shown in the property ownership map presented earlier and as overlaid on an 1875 map that follows.
2. Mary Emily Malone and Jeremiah Sims were found living on 160 acres three quarters of a mile due west of the southeast corner of her father's property.
3. Lydia Jane Malone and Marshall Stivers were found living one quarter mile east of the northeast corner of Jeremiah Sim's property.

Thus they were all living in close proximity to one another.

Mary Emily and her husband, Jeremiah, followed B. F. to north central Missouri in 1865.<sup>68</sup> They settled in Mercer County, just northwest of where B. F. settled. When they left Lawrence County, Illinois, their 160 acre property was split: 40 acres to their son, William Henry Sims; 40 acres to Mary Emily's stepmother, Sarah Ann (Sorber) Sims Malone (who in the 1880 Census is shown living with John III's son, Thomas J. Malone); 60 acres to Christopher Day (guardian of Thomas J. Malone's son Barnet Frederick Malone); and the final 20 acres to S. L. Brown (no known relation to these families). William Henry Sims was Sarah Ann's son by her marriage to William F. Sims.

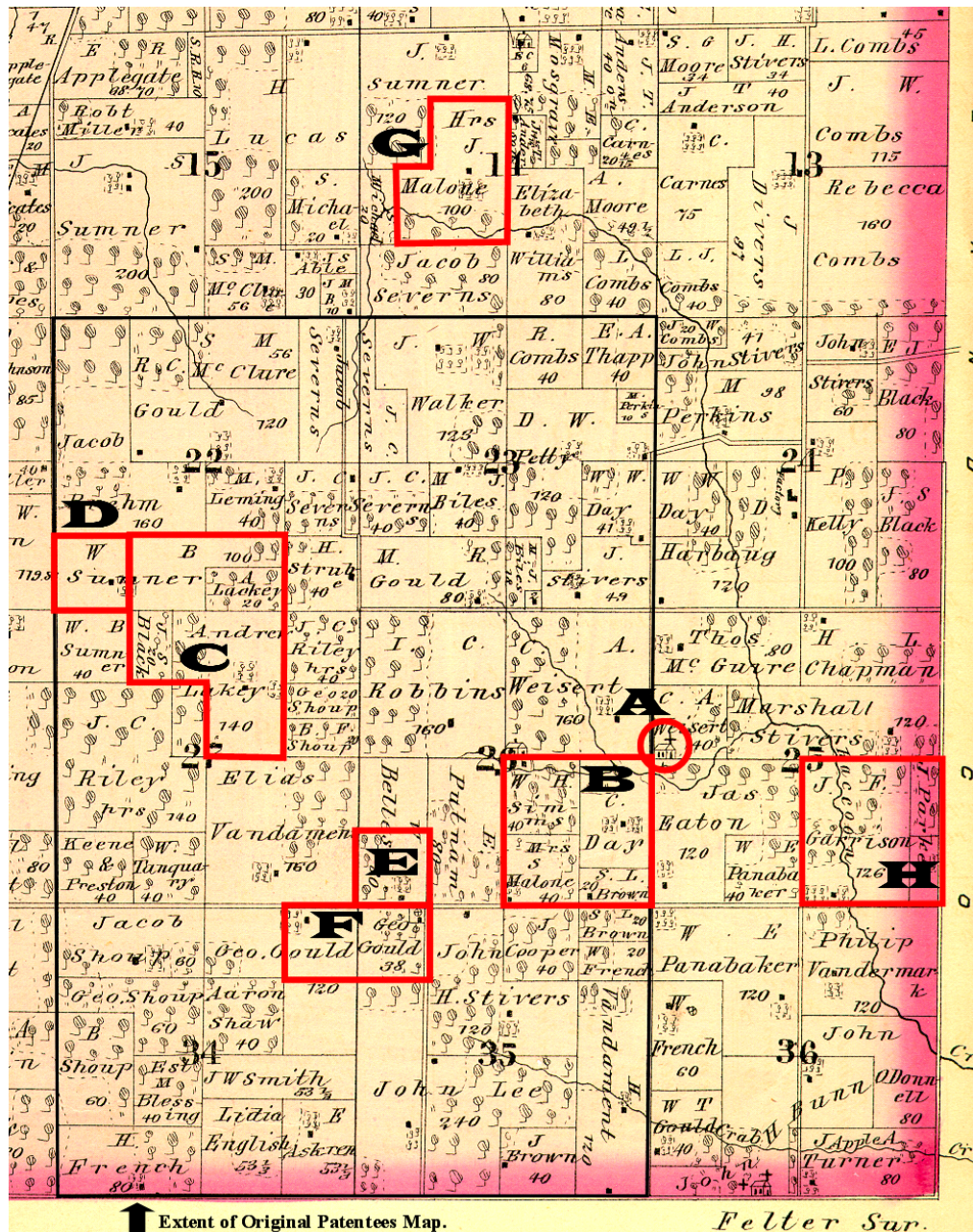
Additionally, just to the south of where Marshall Stivers lived is the original patent of John M. Travis, purchased in 1852. Abutting the southwest corner of that property is the 1825 patent of William Travis (whose wife was Lydia Martin). William and Lydia are found in the 1850 census caring for Martha I. Malone, their granddaughter by Eliza Travis and John Malone III. Thus John's sisters were Eliza Travis, first wife of John Malone III, and likely also Isabella Travis, first wife of B. F. Malone (as there were no other Traverses living in the vicinity). John M. Travis (b. 1801 in Kentucky) had married Mary Ann Orr on 22 Sep 1825, so it is clear that the family was in Lawrence County prior to the wedding of B.F. and Isabella in 1827.

The relationships of many of the families discussed in the preceding few paragraphs are clarified by the following map from *Atlas of Lawrence County, Illinois*, W. R. Brink &

<sup>67</sup> The 1840 Census has a somewhat faded '2' in the column for 10-14 year old females, and bolder '2' in the column for 15-19 year old females. Benjamin's wife would have been too young to have had the latter and both Benjamin and Isabella would have been too young to have had previous spouses.

<sup>68</sup> This is based upon a deposition found in Mary Emily's Civil War pension application.

Co, (1875). Note also the extent of forested areas still remaining nearly 50 years after the area was first settled:



# KEY:

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Mt. Zion Church & Cemetery    | E. B. F. Malone 40 acre patent    |
| B. Jeremiah Sims 160 acre patent | F. John Malone III 80 acre patent |
| C. B. F. Malone 200 acre patent  | G. Heirs of J. Malone, 100 acres  |
| D. W. B. Sumner 40 acre patent   | H. John M. Travis 160 acre patent |

(Property G was originally owned by Benjamin Sumner.)

### *OTHER MALONES IN LAWRENCE COUNTY*

Another early Malone marriage in Lawrence County is that of William Malone, who married Mary Ann Stivers in Lawrence County on 20 Nov 1851. He is mentioned here to determine if he might fit in B.F.'s household. He would seem to be the same William Malone listed in the household of John Malone, Junior and Betsy Hunter in the 1850 Census for Gibson County, Indiana (in 1840 there is a male in their household of the same age), and that he is the William Malone that died near Owensville, Indiana on 30 Jun 1852. Mary Ann gave birth to his child, William, several months later that year, in December. It then seems that she married William's older brother, John Malone III, on 23 Jan 1853. John III's second wife, Callista Stivers (Mary Ann's sister), ironically seems to have died shortly after giving birth to her own son, also named William, leaving John as a widower. Mary Ann's son William likely died before 1860, as he is not found in the 1860 Census and he is not listed in the estate of John Malone, Junior. With William being found in the 1850 Census with John Junior and Betsy, he most likely was their son and thus he probably is not a child of B. F. Malone.

So only two individuals from the 1840 Census remain unidentified: a son born 1830-1835, and a son born 1825-1830 (who may not have been a son, but simply a male helping to work the farm). By the 1850 Census both are potentially old enough to have struck out on their own. So it is at least possible that one or both could have survived and moved elsewhere some time after 1850. They are not found in later Census records for Lawrence County or the adjoining counties.

### *SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS*

From the preceding analysis it would seem that Benjamin Franklin and Isabella's known children (all of whom remained in Lawrence County unless otherwise noted) were:

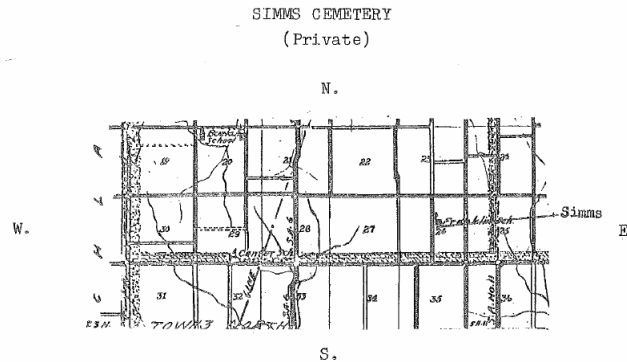
- Elizabeth Ann, b. 1828. She married William Bryant Sumner and they had four known children: Henry Clay, Alfred Malone, Martha and Mary.
- Lydia Jane, b. 1830. She married Marshall Stivers on and they had eight known children: Mary Jane, Isabel, Cornelius, Emma Kate, Niles, Rebecca Irene, Benjamin Franklin and Louella.
- Mary Emily, b. 1833. She married Jeremiah Sims on and they had at least eleven children: Benjamin Franklin, Sarah Esther, Daniel Thomas, Sally Elaine, Sylvia Elizabeth, Cyrus, Lydia, Ella, Clara Eva, John H. and Edgar Merrill.
- Eliza, b. 1838. In the 1860 Census she is found with a son, J. H. C. Malone, b. Aug 1860. This could possibly be the Eliza Malone that married Thomas Malone in Lawrence County on 3 Nov 1853. But that would make her only 15 years old at the time. This marriage will be examined further in a later section.
- Catherine, b. 1840, who is last found in the 1860 Census, when she was old enough to have married. No marriage record for her was found.
- Horace, b. 1844. He first married Mary Williams on 5 Apr 1864. They had one son, Frank Benton Malone. After her death he left Frank Benton with Mary's parents. He moved west, eventually settling in Sullivan County, Missouri, where he married Elizabeth Crofoot on 12 Jul 1871. They also had one son: David M. Malone.
- John H., b. 1846. He married Nancy Selsor on 17 Mar 1867 in Grundy County, Missouri (which is immediately west of and abutting Sullivan County, Missouri). They had at least four children together: Grace, Bertha, Jennie Lee and Jefferson Eugene.
- Delia, b. 1850. She likely died as an infant, as no further record of her is found after the 1850 Census.



*Lydia Ann (Malone) and Marshall Stivers.  
From the collection of Flossie (Jordan) Price.*

### ***A MISSING LINK?***

In *Cemeteries of Lawrence County Illinois* by Bessie Irene Black (1976) is the following description of Simms Cemetery:



This is a Private Cemetery located in the West Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 26, Township 3 North, Range 13 West of the 2nd P. M. in Christy Township, beside the Highway and south of Franklin School on the Simms land.

India A. Sutherland, daughter of Prior Wright and Emily Jane (Rigall) Sutherland, born October 30, 1857, aged 4 months, died in 1862. Simms and Malone Families buried here, also Prior Sutherland buried here. The stones are down and scattered.

By: Miss Florence Simms and Miss Tressie  
Sutherland.

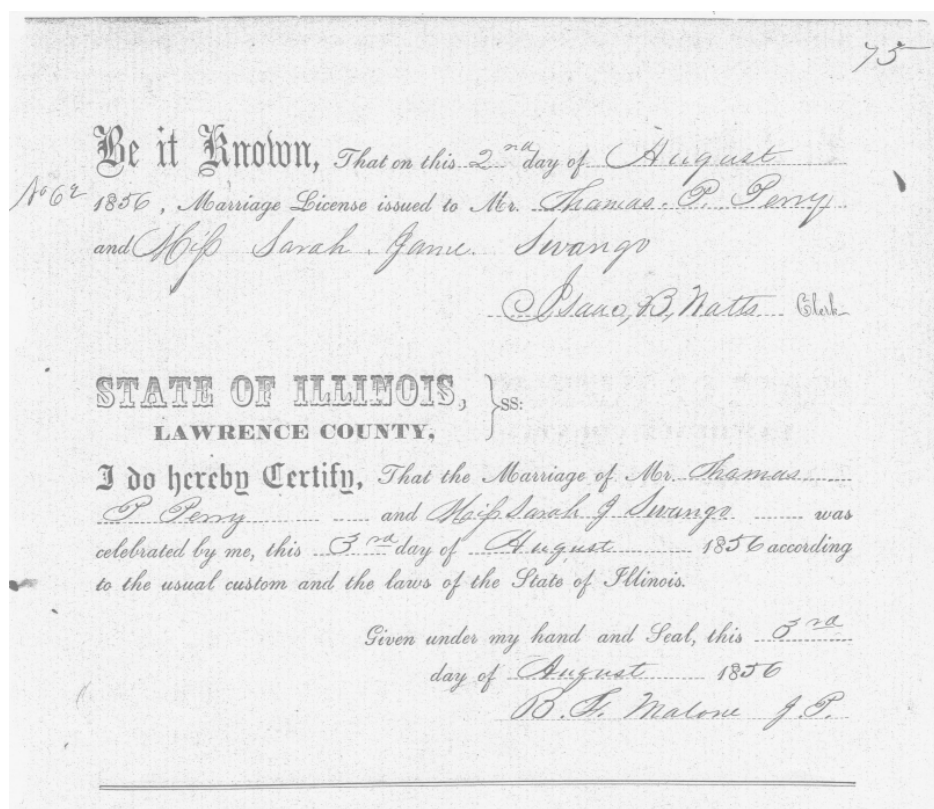
With a lack of early Malone graves in Christy Township, it was thought that this abandoned graveyard may hold many answers to the details of the lives of the members of the families of B. F. Malone and John Malone III. At least one local researcher, John M. King, is skeptical, thinking that the informants confused the site with Mt. Zion Cemetery located one mile directly north. In particular he notes that the grave of Prior Sutherland is found in Mt. Zion cemetery, contrary to what is reported in the account above.

### ***PIONEER STRUGGLES***

It's worth concluding this section with a sense of the struggles of these pioneering settlers of Lawrence County. That they experienced hardships carving a farm from the dense maple forests of Lawrence County goes without saying. But the following account, found on page 373 of *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Volume 10*, Illinois State Historical Society (1917), of an unusually harsh winter just a few years after their marriage, gives a sense of the depths of their struggles:

*"The deep snow occurred in the winter of 1830-31; this is one of the landmarks of the early settlers; it is the milestone, so to speak, from which he counts in dating events; nothing has equaled it for the last century. If the Indian traditions are correct as to what occurred before the advent of the white man, they had a tradition that about seventy-five years before, a snow fell which swept away the immense herds of buffalo and elk that then roamed over these prairies. This tradition was verified by the vast quantity of buffalo and elk bones found on the*

prairies when first visited by white men. The snow began falling early in autumn, and continued at intervals, throughout the entire winter. The snowfall would be succeeded by heavy sleet, forming crusts of ice between the layers of snow, strong enough in many places to bear up the deer and hunter. Frequently for weeks the sun was not visible, and the cold so intense that not a particle of snow would melt on the sides of the cabins facing the south. For weeks people were blockaded or housed up, and remained so until starvation compelled them to go forth in search of food. Great suffering, hunger and untold hardships were endured by the people. Game, such as deer, prairie chickens, quails, rabbits, etc., before that time had been abundant, but for years afterwards was very scarce, having perished in the snow. As snow would thaw, deer were often caught and killed without the aid of firearms, being unable to get through the snow or walk on top. Later in winter, when the mass of snow or ice had become compacted, fences that were staked and ridged were driven over with heavily loaded vehicles, and, in fact, the old settlers say in places it could not be seen. The snow in many places, was from 3 to 5 feet on the level. In the spring when this immense amount of snow melted, the river, streams and marshes became flooded. The sudden freeze in January, 1836, was another milestone from which the pioneers dated events."



An example of a Lawrence County marriage license and return issued by B. F. Malone. Note the similarity of the distinctive "F" to that found on the receipt from this father's estate. Courtesy of Flossie (Jordan) Price.

## ANDREW JACKSON MALONE

We'll deal next with the grandchildren that each received 1/11<sup>th</sup> of a full share of the estate of John Malone, Junior.

*Andrew Jackson Malone*

At Mead Cemetery in Center Township we find the gravesite of A.J. Malone, together with his wife, Lydia (Lydia Ann Yager) and sons Logan, b. 1846; Smith Miller, b. 1857; and Nickolas, b. 1839 (the relationships are noted on the grave markers). We also find the grave of Elizabeth (Malone) Mans, b. 1837, his eldest daughter.

In the 1840 Census for Gibson County, Indiana there is a household of two headed by A. J. Malone and a household of five headed by Andrew J. Malone. The first question is: which is the individual whose family is buried at Mead Cemetery. The second question is: who is his father?

In the 1850 Census we only find a listing for Andrew J. Malone, the farmer, and his wife, Lydia living in Columbia City, Center Township, Gibson County. So it seems that A. J. Malone from the 1840 Census might have died or moved away by 1850. The two eldest children in the household of Andrew J. Malone found in the 1850 Census are "Elisabeth," age 12, and "Nicholas," age 11. His other children noted in the Census were John, Willis, "Ricy" (Rice) and "Elias" (Eliza). A 15-19 year old male found in this record was too old to be Andrew's child, so he was likely a relative or boarder (this could well have been Absalom M. Malone [1823-1901], who was known to be working on the nearby Wabash & Erie Canal around this time period).<sup>69</sup> With his wife and two eldest children from the 1850 Census being good matches for the graves found at Mead Cemetery, it is clear that this is the correct family.

In the 1860 Census Andrew was still a farmer, and his family had continued to expand, to include Ephraim, Newton and Spencer. Elizabeth (Malone) Mans, his eldest daughter, was living immediately next door.

<sup>69</sup> In Absalom's biography it states that he had at one time worked on the Wabash and Erie Canal. The canal was built through Center Township, so it stands to reason that Absalom would have temporarily moved closer to where he was being employed.



*From the collection of William Dean Malone, who writes "This was in the photos inherited through my Great Aunt Mollie (Malone) Blackledge [who was b. 1891] and the writing would indicate that this is AJ and Lydia. However, I have no proof so take it with a grain of salt."*

On page 100 of Ruth Eads Kendall's book, *Gibson County Marriage Records, Volume 1, June 1813 to April 1839* (undated), we find record number 1098: a marriage between "Malone, Anderson J." and "Yager, Lydia Ann." Their marriage license was issued on 6 Feb 1837 and the marriage was performed by Rev. Jacob Speers on 9 Feb 1837. The date is confirmed on page 156 in *The Yager Family* by Arthur Leslie Keith (typescript, 1972), where his name is listed as Andrew Jackson Malone.<sup>70</sup> Despite Kendall's error in transcribing Andrew's given name, this is certainly the same couple buried at Mead Cemetery.

From the gravesite we find that A.J. died 5 Mar 1869, Aged 54 yrs, 2 ms, 5ds. Thus he was born at the very end of 1814. Census records for 1850 and 1860 state that he was born in Kentucky, in 1814 and 1815, respectively. Given what is known of the family, he therefore was most likely born in Woodford County.

Above, we find that Andrew J. Malone was buried in Center Township. On page 366 of Stormont's book is an account of some of the earliest residents around Francisco (the main town of Center Township), including a sentence beginning: "*To the east lived Jackson Malone...*" There is an account of this Andrew Jackson Malone being mugged on page 98 of Stormont's book. We know it is him, as it mentions his son, Rice:

*"There was a large blacksmith shop near the site of the present residence of Samuel Aydelott. A. J. Malone, the father of Rice Malone, lived some miles southwest of that shop, but had come in to have a single-tree mended. He was starting home when he was attacked by a band of drunken Irishmen. Malone used his single-tree for a club and knocked seventeen of them down with it. Finally one fellow slipped up behind and knocked Malone down with a pick handle. The drunken brutes then beat him until they thought he was dead. Some of his friends found him and took him to his home, where he lay for many weeks. When he came to his right mind, his friends obtained a description of the men who had attacked him, several of whom Malone knew by name. A posse of twenty men went with their guns to the boarding shanties and compelled the men to pass out of the door between double lines of men who were trying to find the guilty ones. However, some one had given a tip and, with the exception of three, all who had been in the cowardly scrap had fled. These three were hurt so badly that they could not get away. One of them was killed afterwards by John Loyd for bragging of how he beat the American. The other two disappeared mysteriously afterward, and it is believed they were captured and disposed of by Americans."*

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<sup>70</sup> This source also confirms the names and other personal details of ten of Andrew and Lydia's twelve known children. Those omitted are those that did not survive long enough to be counted in a Census.



*A singletree, perhaps not unlike that used by A. J. Malone to defend himself from a band of drunken Irishmen.*

Also found at Mead Cemetery, Center Township is the grave of “Infant, Son of AJ & A MALONE, Born & Died, July 17, 1867.” This date was after the death of Lydia on 10 Apr 1863. A marriage record was found in Warrick County for Andrew Jackson Malone and Mrs. Alcinda (Cox) Reed Slater, who were wed on 12 Oct 1863. She then married Henry J. Davis on 1 Oct 1869, which occurred shortly after Andrew’s death on 5 Mar 1869. The 1870 Census finds Alcinda and her new husband, Henry, living with Emily E. Malone (b. 1855) and Andrew J. Malone (b. 1858), along with Nancy J. and Mary E. Slater, children from her previous marriage. Census records eventually locate her in Montague County, Texas, where she is buried in Nocona Cemetery (b. 23 Mar 1834, d. 17 Oct 1917).<sup>71</sup>

So, to summarize what we now know about the family of Andrew Jackson Malone:

Andrew Jackson Malone, b. 29 Dec 1814, d. 5 Mar 1869. Married (1) 9 Feb 1837, Lydia Ann Yager, b. 27 Oct 1820, d. 10 Apr 1863, and (2) Mrs. Alcinda (Cox) Reed Slater, m. 12 Oct 1863, b. 23 Mar 1834, d. 17 Oct 1917. Census, cemetery and available public records help to document a large family:

#### Children by Lydia Ann Yager:

**Elizabeth**, b. 1 Dec 1837, d. 25 Apr 1904.  
**Nickolas**, b. 28 Sep 1839, d. 2 Dec 1853.  
**John Yager**, b. 1841, d. ?  
**Willis**, b. 29 Jan 1844, d. 15 Mar 1915.  
**Logan**, b. 23 Sep 1846, d. 14 Dec 1846.  
**Rice**, b. 1 Jan 1849, d. 24 Aug 1920.  
**Eliza**, b. 1850, d. 28 May 1873.  
**Ephraim**, b. 10 Aug 1852, d. 7 Dec 1920.  
**Newton**, b. 9 Feb 1855, d. 30 May 1900.  
**Smith Miller**, b. 9 Sep 1857, d. 2 Sep 1858.  
**Spencer**, b. 1859, d. before 1910.  
**Benjamin Franklin**, b. 21 Sep 1862, d. 15 Mar 1900.



#### Children by Mrs. Alcinda (Cox) Slater:

**Emily Emma Malone**, b. 1864, d. ?  
**Infant son Malone**, b. 1867 – d. 1867  
**Andrew J. Malone**, b. 1868, d. ?

<sup>71</sup> Found at [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com), memorial number 63009802. Nocona, Texas was where her daughter by her third husband, Mattie (Davis) Maddox, lived.

The preceding list of 15 children documents the four children that died prior to the death of their grandfather, John Malone, Junior are shown in underlined type – Nickolas, Logan, Smith Miller & an unnamed son. The remaining eleven are those that claimed an equal portion of their father's share in the estate of their grandfather. Those children for whom receipts that were found in John Malone's probate file are shown in **bold** type above, all of whom were children of his first wife, Lydia Ann Yager (this in indirect proof that John Malone, Junior was Andrew's father). The other surviving children that received a share of the estate, but for whom there is no receipt, are shown in *italic* type.

After A.J.'s death in 1869 the family was split up. From 1870 Census records and an index of guardianship records we know the following:

- Benjamin Franklin went to live with his brother, John Y. Malone, who was appointed as his guardian.
- Newton went to live with his sister, Elizabeth (Malone) Mans, who lived next door to their brother, Rice.
- Eliza and Ephraim lived with their brother, Willis Malone.
- Emily Emma and Andrew J. lived with their mother, Alcinda, who married Henry J. Davis.
- At present, a record for Spencer has not been found in the 1870 Census, though he does reappear in the 1880 Census. After the death of his father, his brother Ricey was appointed guardian.

As to the fate of the eleven heirs to the estate of John Malone, Junior, this is what is currently known:

- Elizabeth "Betsy" Malone married Henry Mans on 30 Oct 1859 in Gibson County. They had five children, all of whom survived well into adulthood: Andrew Jackson, Henry Willis, Albert Ross, Eliza Henryetta and John Rollie.
- John Y. (presumably Yager) Malone married Mary Ann Osborne on 1 Apr 1868 in Warrick County. They had four daughters: Elizabeth, Sarah Ella, Matilda M. and Emma. Elizabeth and Emma appear not to have married. Sarah first married Louis Burton and later married Len Lawson. Matilda married Marshal Watson and after his death she married Daniel Lomas.
- Willis married Percilla Francis Benson on 30 Jul 1869 in Edwards County, Illinois. They had at least eight children: Martin Luther, George, Virgil L., Luella, Lemuel Lewis, Lydia, Esther, and Eliza Ruth. Little was



Spencer Malone.  
From the Mollie (Malone)  
Blackledge photo collection in  
the possession of William Dean  
Malone.

found about George and Lydia. The others survived well into adulthood. Luella married Alfred Hocking, Esther married Sebron Herbert Harl, and Eliza Ruth married Lawrence A. Cloghessy.

- Rice married Malinda Ann Harper on 18 Mar 1868 in Gibson County. They had six known children: Edith, Emily Ora, Henry Robert, Joseph Newton, Dr. Samuel Martin and Lora M. Edith married Stephen Lemuel Mead, Emily Ora died in childhood, and Lora married Hiram Willis Barrett.
- Eliza married Oliver Wesley Bircket on 27 Apr 1871 in Gibson County. They had one child, Ette Rosine, who died in infancy. Eliza died around the time of her birth, and Oliver died a few years later.
- Ephraim married Mary Isabel Kime on 2 May 1875 in Pike County, Indiana. They had ten children together and it appears they divorced. He then married Laura Gibson and they had a daughter together, Myrtle Marie who married Ralph Elsworth Hollon. Ephraim's children by his first marriage were: William Stanley, Hattie, Lillian, Stella, Elgie, Willis, Adaline, Lydia Carolyn, Robert and Jesse. William Stanley, Stella, Adaline, Robert and Jesse did not survive childhood. Hattie married Alfred Ashby and Lydia Carolyn first married Benjamin Kaniowski and then married Elwyn McDonald.
- Newton married Hannah Sovercool on 6 Feb 1877 in Gibson County. They had three children: Gurnie, Winnie L. and Grace. Winnie married Howard B. Green and Grace appears to have never married.
- Spencer married Francis Helen Johnston on 30 Sep 1886 in Edwards County, Illinois. They had four known children: Nora, Ethel, Charles Alexander and Louis Franklin. Nora likely died in her teens and Ethel appears to have never married.
- Benjamin married Lydia Jane Lindsay on 8 Aug 1886 in White County, Illinois. They had eight children together: Mable M., Roy, Mollie M., John Jay, an infant daughter, Ada Alice, William Jackson and Ruth Franklin. Mable married Clarence Elmer Goldsmith, Mollie married William Oscar Blackledge, Ada married Charles Edward Wise, and Ruth married Noah Weigant.
- Emily Emma is not found after the 1880 Census, so her fate is not known.
- Andrew J. Malone, Junior married Mary Ann Landers in Cooke County, Texas in 1887. They had one son, William H., and seven daughters: Allie Vunah, Viola Emma, Klyce Olevia, Sarah A., Lillie Alma, Donnie Evelyn and Mary Mae. Viola Emma married Carl William Lewis, Klyce Olevia married Walter Floyd Madison, Lillie Alma and Donnie Evelyn appear to have never married, and Mary Mae married a man named Wright. The fate of the others is not known.

## THOMAS J. MALONE

Both James Senior and John Junior had a son named Thomas J. Malone, one was a farmer who lived in Montgomery Township and died on 6 Jan 1894. As noted previously, the other was a blacksmith who lived in Poseyville, Posey, Indiana (Stormont), and in 1855 he built the first blacksmith shop there (Leffel). Based upon Stormont's work, it has been established that the latter is the son of James, thus the former would be the son of John. This assumption is reinforced and promoted to fact by the probate file for John Malone, Junior. And we find in the records of the 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 Census that farming had, indeed, been his occupation.

*Thomas J. Malone*

Per his large grave monument at Andrew Smith Cemetery near Owensville, Indiana we know that Thomas J. Malone was born on 11 Jan 1809 and lived until 6 Jan 1894. He first married Rhoda Baldwin on 20 Nov 1834 and is known to have had at least one child by her: Rhoda Malone, who per her grave marker was born on 14 Nov 1835.



Nothing is known of Rhoda Baldwin, but it appears she died before 7 Feb 1838, when Thomas seems to have married Sarah Myers. They had no known children together.

Thomas' third marriage was to Mariah N. Kennett, on 7 Apr 1846. Two days prior, his brother, Absalom, had married Mariah's sister, Elizabeth. Mariah was born in Virginia on 15 Feb 1822 and gave Thomas four children: Zacharia (who died young), Sallie, James Absalom, and Mary Catherine.

**DEATHS.**  
**Mr. T. J. Malone, living near Owensville, died last Saturday at an advanced age. He had spent nearly his whole life in that place and was highly esteemed for his many good traits as a citizen and for his steadfast christian character.**

*Notice of the death of Thomas Jefferson Malone.  
Source: Princeton Clarion, 11 Jan 1894.*

The following summarizes what is known of his children who survived to adulthood:

- Rhoda Malone first married William J. Mauck, and they had two sons together: James Harvey and William A. She then married John Marvel Smith and they had six known children together: Howard, Sallie, Bettie Jane, Johnnie, Ena and Thomas. They lived their entire lives in Gibson County, Indiana.



*From the Collection Jon Leslie Patton,  
son of Ruth (Williams) and Inman Leslie Patton.*

A biography of John M. Smith is found on pages 75 & 76 of *The pictorial story of America, Part III: History of Gibson County* by Elia W. Peattie (1895):

*“JOHN M. SMITH, has passed the allotted age of three score years and ten, and now in his declining life is resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of former labor. There are few to-day in Gibson County who have so long been residents of this locality, but he is one of the native sons of the county, and a representative of a prominent pioneer family. He was born on the old family homestead, then situated on the frontier, October 10, 1822, and is a son of Andrew and Ezina (Stone) Smith, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter a native of Virginia. They located in Gibson County in 1818, and were esteemed members of the pioneer community.*

*John M. Smith was reared here amid the wild scenes of pioneer life and with the family, consisting of parents and eleven children, experienced the usual hardships and trials incident to establishing a home in the far west. As soon as old enough to handle the plow he began farming and has turned the furrows in a many a field, preparing it for the spring planting. Throughout his life he has been connected with agricultural pursuits and his farm, by its neat and thrifty appearance, has given indication of his thrift and enterprise. In his early manhood Mr. Smith married Miss Sallie McCray, but after a short time she was called to her final rest and on the 16<sup>th</sup> of March, 1848, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Mauck, by whom he had three children – Menoia, William H. and James T. For his third wife, Mr. Smith married Miss Rhody Malone, and they had three children – Howard, Sallie, and Bettie. They also had a step-child, William A. Mauck. His last wife died July 5, 1892. Mr. Smith has long given his political support to the Democracy, but has never sought nor desired political preferment, desiring rather to give his entire time and attention to his business interest, in which he has met with a fair degree of success. He holds membership in the Baptist Church, and his life is in harmony with many professions. Those who know him esteem him highly for his many excellent characteristics, and he has many friends.”*

- Sallie Malone married James C. Mauck. They raised their family in White County, Illinois. Their children were: Mary, Thomas, Samuel, Elizabeth, Lily and Emma.
- James Absalom Malone married Parmelia Crawford and they raised their family in Gibson County. Their grandson, Edward Russell Malone, Junior, played professional baseball for many years, including a brief stint with the Chicago White Sox. Another grandson, James Malone Paxson, was instrumental in getting a memorial for President Gerald R. Ford built in Ford's birthplace of Omaha, Nebraska – the Gerald R. Ford Birthsite and Garden. The known children of James and Parmelia were Clyde Clarence, Maria Emma, William Thomas, Edward Russell and Laura Elsa “Elsie”.
- Mary Catherine married Francis Willis Hall. They had three children that they raised in Gibson County: Willis Edgar, Blanche H. and Mabel Dakota. They later moved to Hempstead County, Arkansas.

**GIBSON CO. GIRL**

IS PRINCIPAL IN A ST. LOUIS  
ROMANCE.

Miss Elsie Malone, of Owensville, Now  
Mrs. A. P. Paxson, in Inter-  
esting Elopement.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has a front page story this morning in which Mrs. A. Pryor Paxson, formerly Miss Elsie Malone, of Owensville, is a central figure. The occasion of the story and accompanying picture was the elopement of Miss Malone and Mr. Paxson, both of St. Louis.

Mr. Paxson, who is a traveling salesman and son of former Judge A. A. Paxson, of the St. Louis Circuit court, met Miss Malone at the grocery of her brother, Clyde Malone. The acquaintance ripened into friendship until the engagement of the couple was announced. The elopement was a little ruse practiced to elude friends.

The bride is a daughter of James Malone, who died some years ago at Owensville. A brother of Mrs. Paxson, Tom Malone, is well known here. He is now a telegraph operator at Cape Girardeau, Miss.

*Source: Princeton Clarion,  
18 Nov 1907*

Three grandsons of James Absalom Malone and Parmelia Crawford:



*Edward Russell Malone, Junior.  
Pacific Coast League catcher.*



*William Thomas Malone , Frisco depot agent  
at Sikeston, Missouri.  
From the collection of Angela Howard*



*James Malone Paxson and President Gerald R. Ford at the dedication of the  
President Gerald R. Ford Birthsite and Garden in Omaha, Nebraska.*

## ABSALOM MALONE

The previous section established that the Absalom that moved to White County, Illinois is the son of James, thus the other Absalom (1823-1886) that remained in

Gibson County, Indiana would seem to be the son of John. The estate of John Malone, Junior provides additional evidence that this is indeed factual.

*Absalom Malone*

Absalom, a wagon maker and farmer, was first married to Marinda Lynn on 26 Jan 1845. They were together a very short time when she died on 20 May 1845. Absalom's second marriage was to Elizabeth Kennett on 6 Apr 1846 in Gibson County (they were married on the same day that his brother, Thomas J. Malone, married her sister, Mariah Kennett). They had one son, (yet another) Thomas Jefferson Malone, b. 1850 at Owensville, and one daughter, Adelaid Marind Malone, b. 1858.



The 1850 Census listed Absalom as a “waggonmaker,” as did the 1860 Census. In 1870 he was a “Carriage Man.” In 1880 he was a boarder in a hotel run by Susan Archer and his occupation is listed as “wood maker” (his wife, Elizabeth, had died on 14 Sep 1877).

The following ad is found on the map of Fort Branch, Johnson Township in *Atlas of Gibson and Pike Counties*, D. J. Lake and Co. (1881):

*“A. MALONE. Manufacturer and Repairer of Wagons, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Harrows, Hay Rakes, Corn Makers, Ground Rollers, etc. Old Buggies changed to Spring Wagons. Repairing, Painting and Carriage Trimmer. Reapers and Threshers repaired. Shop one square east of M. E. Church.”*

Absalom died on 15 Jul 1886, only five years after the ad had been placed.

While attempting to collect on an unpaid debt, his son (Thomas Jefferson Malone, blacksmith) had been shot dead in the streets of Uniontown, Union, Kentucky a year earlier, in 1885. Thomas had married Nancy America “Annie” Taylor, likely in Uniontown, Union County, Kentucky in the early 1870s. Her 1900 Census record notes that she had four children, only one of which was alive at that time: Florence Gertrude Malone, who had married William Robert Elder around 1896 in Kentucky.

The following excerpt is from a family history provided by her granddaughter, Ann Lillian (Elder) Greenwell, which give details of Florence's siblings and is the only known source stating the full name of her younger brother (there is minor editing for improved clarity). It was recorded at a family reunion on 12 Jun 1966:<sup>72</sup>

*“Mama [Florence Gertrude Malone] had a sister and brother born dead, another brother to live three months, Thomas Webster Malone. Dad*

<sup>72</sup> Courtesy of Kenneth Malone Greenwell.

*[William Robert Elder] had 2 brothers and 3 sisters. Joe Elder, married; Mary, old maid; Elizabeth (Mother Eustachia, of Loretto Academy, Loretto, Ky.); George Elder, married Aunt Rose; Katie married Lavie Russell."*

Florence gave birth to two children: Ann Lillian Elder and Thomas J. Malone Elder. Anna married Joseph Romuald Greenwell. Thomas married Mary Agnes Eckmans.

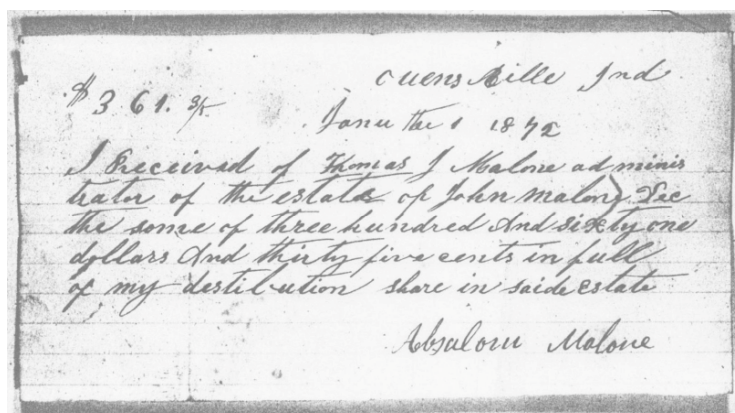
Adelaid Marind married Richard Durham on 30 Oct 1886 in Gibson County. They raised two daughters in Gibson County, Indiana: Maggie and Elizabeth. Maggie married J. Herbert Johnson, and Elizabeth married Oscar George Lintz.



The Thomas J. Malone family headstones at Uniontown City Cemetery: **Foreground:** shared grave of Thomas Webster Malone and his older infant brother (sons of TJ & NA Malone);

**Midground:** the headstone of Thomas J. Malone; and

**Background:** the shared marker of Thomas J. Malone and Annie, his wife.



Absalom Malone's receipt for his share of the estate of John Malone, Junior.




## EMILY (MALONE) NORMAN

A marriage record contains the first hint of the existence of Emily, where in *Gibson County Marriage Records, Volume 2* by Ruth Eads Kendall (undated) she is said to have married John W. Harmon (which should be Norman) on 3 May 1845. The 1850 Census shows her, as Mrs. Emily Norman, living in Owensville, Indiana and that she was born about 1825. She is living next to the families of Permelia (Malone) Jones, and Eliza Ann (Malone) Mathews, who are both daughters of James. However, Absalom Malone, her brother, is living just a few doors further up the street. In the 1850, 1860 and 1870 Census John W. Norman is shown to be working as a tailor.



It's interesting that in 1850 they are living just a few doors down from Eliza Ann (Malone) and William Mathews, as William was also a tailor.

Emily's husband, John W. Norman, along with John Marvel Smith (husband of her niece, Rhoda) and Thomas J. Malone, her brother and the administrator of their father's estate, all signed the bond that was necessary in order to begin the liquidation of the estate of John Malone, Junior:

*Thomas J. Malone*   
*John M. Smith*   
*John W. Norman* 

In addition, she signed the following receipt, which clearly identifies her as an heir to the estate of John Malone, Junior:

*\$361.35* *Patoka, Ind.*  
*March 10 1870*

*Received of Thos J. Malone Administrator  
of the Estate of John Malone deceased the  
Sum of three hundred and sixty one  
dollars and thirty five cents in full  
of my distributable share in said  
Estate as an heir of John Malone Dece.*  
*Emily x Norman*  
*John W. Norman*

Her birth date is confirmed by her headstone in Patoka Cemetery, where it states she died on 2 Jan 1873, aged 47 years, 10 months and 2 days (born 28 Feb 1825).

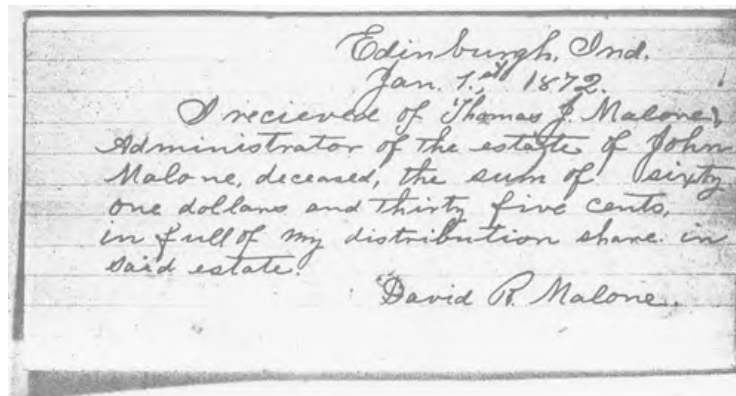
She and John had four children: Cordelia, Charles, Benjamin H. and Lydia:

- Cordelia married James W. Short. They raised six children: Wilber Willis, Mary Etta, Louis, Lillie, Charles and Bessie.
- Charles first married Hester Edwards. He then married Mina (?) and they had one son together, Wesley. They moved to Michigan for a while before returning to Evansville, Indiana.
- Benjamin died in childhood.
- Lydia married Allen Frederick Bruner. They raised a large family together, initially in Gibson County, but later moving to Evansville: Lula May, Walter Allen, Elmer, Charles, Lawrence, Arthur, Ruth and Norman. Allen's grandfather, Frederick Bruner, had served with James Malone, Senior in the Indiana Militia of Knox County, Indiana in 1812.

## DR. DAVID ROLLIN MALONE

David and Culpurnia (Yerkes) Malone are found in the 1850 Census records for Lynn Township, Posey County, Indiana. The following is a copy of the receipt that he signed for his share of the estate of John Malone, Junior, which shows that in 1872 he was living in Edinburgh, Johnson County, Indiana:

*David R. Malone*



The Johnson County Historical Society has compiled a compendium of historical directories for their county, entitled *Atlas of Johnson County, Indiana, 1820-1900* (1983-1984), which provides all of the surviving pre-1900 directory information in the order that it was published. In 1870 there is a brief advertisement for the doctor: “Malone, D. R., physician, S. Walnut,” and a similar advertisement in 1875. He is not found in the 1868 and earlier, or 1880 and later, directories for Johnson County, Indiana.

We find on page 621 of Stormont’s *History of Gibson County* a discussion of the family of a Mr. Howe and Elizabeth Yerkes. Included in the list of her siblings is “Culpurnia, the wife of Dr. David Malone of Arnsville, Illinois [Arenzville, Cass County, Illinois].”

A search for the unique name of Culpurnia Yerkes finds her mentioned in the *Chronicle of the Yerkes Family: with notes on the Leech and Rutter Families* by Josiah Granville Leach (1904). Indeed, David is claimed to be a son of John Junior, as noted in this excerpt from page 163 (all superscript numerals are as found in the source document<sup>73</sup>):

“797. JULIA CULPURNIA YERKES<sup>6</sup> (Jacob Paul<sup>5</sup>, Jonathan<sup>4</sup>, Titus<sup>8</sup>, Herman<sup>2</sup>, Anthony<sup>1</sup>), sixth daughter and ninth child of Jacob Paul Yerkes by his wife Huldah Lord Skinner, was born at Damascus, Pennsylvania, 17 January, 1831; married, 16 August, 1849, David Rollin Malone, born at Owensville, Indiana, 25 November, 1828; died at Edinburgh, Indiana, 26 October, 1883; son of John Malone by his wife Elizabeth Hunter.  
Children of David Rollin and Julia Culpurnia<sup>6</sup> (Yerkes) Malone:

<sup>73</sup> *Chronicle of the Yerkes Family: with notes on the Leech and Rutter families*, by Josiah Granville Leach, 1904.

1597. *PHILIP MELANCTHON MALONE*, born 28 August, 1850; died 28 September, 1851.
1598. *ALICE GERTRUDE MALONE*, born 16 October, 1852; died 25 June, 1890; married, 12 September, 1876, William W. Morrison.
1599. *EMMA DORA MALONE*, born 18 May, 1854; married, 2 August, 1882, Robert Hugh McCurdy.
1600. *MARY ELIZABETH MALONE*, born 10 April, 1856; married, 21 August, 1878, George Crum.
1601. *LOUIS AGASSIZ MALONE*, born 14 May, 1858; married, 3 January, 1888, Charlotte Osborne Martin.
1602. *CLARA ROSETTE MALONE*, born 19 January, 1862; died 4 August, 1884.”



*Julia Culpurnia (Yerkes) Malone around 1910 with her great granddaughters Cynthia (Greeley) Rice, Avis (Greeley) Quigley and Rose (Greeley) Phelps.  
Photo from the collection of Stephen L. Rice.*

The following sketch, which was provided by Stephen L. Rice, gives us some personal details of David Rollin Malone’s family. It was typewritten and signed by Rose Greeley Phelps (1905-1998), David’s great granddaughter:

“YERKES

*“In doing family research, many times I have wished to have anecdotes left so that I could know more about these people and feel that they were real persons with problems, heartaches, and frustrations, as we, their offspring are experiencing.*

*“When we moved to the Cass County farm in 1910, my mother’s mother, Grandma Crum had recently died. My great-grandmother, Grandma Malone, lived with us. She was a remarkable person, a tiny little lady, scarcely 5 feet tall, then in her eighties.*

*“Her father, Jacob Yerkes, died young, leaving a wife and 10 children. Grandma started teaching school when she was 14. She married Dr. David Malone and they settled in Jacksonville, Ill.*

*“My mother was a most jealous person and very insecure as far as my father was concerned. I did not know why, until after her death and began delving into family history.*

*“Grandma Malone’s husband, Dr. Malone left her for another woman. She had six children by him, one was a son, Louis, another was my grandmother, Grandma Crum (Mary Malone.) The son, Louis, grew up, became a doctor, practicing in Jacksonville. Like his father, he deserted his wife and family and eloped with his nurse.*

*“Grandma Malone went back to teaching in the Jacksonville schools. She taught there for a number of years. This record is to be found in the Jacksonville schools. She taught one of the first classes for negroes in Illinois. She commented on the fact that she was so surprised to find the black children could learn the same as white children. My mother said that Louisa May Alcott visited Grandma’s class and wrote about it. However, I think that she was mistaken, that it was Louisa May Alcott’s father instead.*

*“I did not go to school until I was eight and started in the third grade. For Grandma was my teacher.*

*“My mother gave each one of her boys a family name for a second name. None of us could understand why she gave Harry the name Yerkes. My father said that a relationship to the Yerkes was nothing to be proud of. Years later in reading Wm. Shirer’s book, He intimated that there was political scandal connected with the Magnate Yerkes. If there is a relationship to us it it [sic: is] very remote.*

*“On a plane trip, Uncle Harry heard the man across the aisle be called Mr. Yerkes, became acquainted with him and got this genealogy.*

*“[signed] Rose Greeley Phelps”*

The following summarizes what is known of David Rollin Malone's children that survived to adulthood:

- Alice Gertrude and her husband, William Morrison, had at least three children: Miriam Eugenia, Wilbur Louis, and Arthur Garfield.
- Emma Dora and Robert Hugh McCurdy are not known to have had any children.
- Mary Elizabeth and George Crum had two daughters: Cora Avis and Olga Ilem.
- Louis Agassiz Malone and his wife, Charlotte O. Martin, had at least three children, though only two sons survived to adulthood: Lloyd and Julian Yerkes. Lloyd died in the Aviation Service during WWI. Julian was somehow involved in the Army's Chemical Warfare section and afterward was a physician (Ear, Nose and Throat). It would seem in his spare time he was an inventor, with a partial list of patents for things like an electric heater in 1932, a formula for a type of adhesive in 1932, a method for permanent cold waving of hair in 1936, and for hair straightening in 1937. After Charlotte's death, Louis married Jessie MacIvor.

David divorced Julia some time around 1870, which is when he married Mary Emily Thompson. They had one child together, Rollin Heamus Malone, who married Lillie Mae McCullough. They had two daughters together, both of whom died in childhood.

### **DR. LOUIS AGASSIZ MALONE**

More details of David Rollin Malone, his wife and parents are found in the biography of his son, Dr. Louis A. Malone, which is found on page 294 in Portrait and Biographical Album of Morgan and Scott Counties, Illinois, Chapman Brothers (1889):

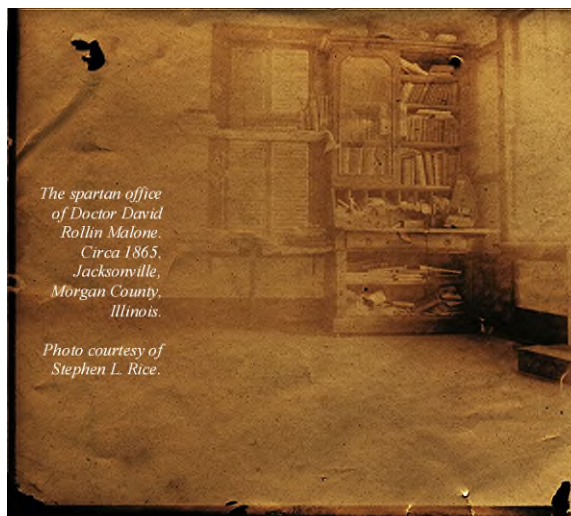
*“DR. LOUIS A. MALONE, junior member of the well known medical firm of Pitner & Malone, enjoys with his partner a fine practice in Jacksonville and vicinity. He is a young man a little over thirty years of age, having been born May 14, 1858. Harrodsburg, Monroe Co., Ind., was his native place, and his parents were Dr. David R. and Julia C. (Yerkes) Malone, natives respectively of Owensville, Ill., and Pennsylvania. Dr. Malone, Sr., was a highly educated gentleman, a graduate of Yale College, and of the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. He commenced practice when a young man in his native State, and came to Jacksonville in 1863. He only followed his profession four years in this county, returning to Indiana in 1867, and locating at Edensburg, where his death took place in 1883. The mother is still living and makes her home with her son in Jacksonville.*



*Dr Louis Agassiz Malone.  
From the collection of Stephen L. Rice.*

*“Dr. Malone is the descendant of Irish ancestry on the father's side, and on the mother's of good old Holland stock, which crossed the Atlantic probably during the Colonial days, and settled in Pennsylvania. To his parents there were born five children, four living, namely: Mrs. Alice Morrison, of Iowa; Mrs. Emma McCurdy, of Indiana; Mrs. Mary Crum, of Cass County, this State, and Dr. Louis A.*

*“The paternal grandparents of our subject were John and Elizabeth (Hunter) Malone, natives of Kentucky, where they were reared and married. They left the Blue Grass region, soon afterward locating in the vicinity of New Owensville, Gibson Co., Ind., where grandfather Malone entered 160 acres of land from the Government. There he remained as*



*The spartan office  
of Doctor David  
Rollin Malone.  
Circa 1865.  
Jacksonville,  
Morgan County,  
Illinois.*

*Photo courtesy of  
Stephen L. Rice.*

*tiller of the soil, and with his excellent wife spent the remainder of his days. On the maternal side, the grandparents of our subject were Jacob P. and Huldah (Skinner) Yerkes, natives of Pennsylvania, and the former a farmer and carpenter combined. When leaving the Keystone State, they settled near Evansville, Ind., and the grandfather Yerkes lived only a short time thereafter. There was a large family of ten children, of whom six are living, including the mother of our subject. She was the eighth child. Mrs. Malone is a lady of much culture and refinement, and a member in good standing of the Christian Church.*

*“The younger days of Dr. Malone were spent mostly in the common schools until he had reached his eighteenth year. He had in the meantime improved his opportunities, and now commenced teaching in Morgan County. Later he entered the Jacksonville High School, from which he was graduated in 1877<sup>74</sup>. He now supplemented his education by a three years course of study at Bethany College in West Virginia, and upon returning, resumed teaching in this county and Cass, being thus occupied three years. In the meantime he improved his leisure hours reading medicine and by this means prepared himself to enter the Chicago Medical College, and was also graduated from this institution. Later he was installed as physician and surgeon of the Chicago Orphan Asylum during the three months absence of Dr. M.P. Hatfield.*

*“Dr. Malone now returned to Jacksonville, and engaged in regular practice until 1887. During that year he spent three months in the New York City hospitals and Post-graduate schools on special work. He is a member of the Morgan County Medical Society, the Jacksonville Medical Club, and the American Medical Association. Politically, he is strongly Republican, socially belongs to the I.O. O.F., and in religious matters is a member of the Christian Church. He associated himself with Dr. Pitner in the summer of 1885. They form one of the leading firms in their profession in this county.*

*“The marriage of Dr. L.A. Malone and Miss Charlotte Martin, of Newark, New Jersey, was celebrated at the home of the bride in Newark, Jan. 3, 1888. Mrs. Malone was born on the 1st of April, 1864, in Newark, and received a good education, having graduated from the High School at Newark. She is the daughter of Henry C. and Sarah C. (Colie) Martin, who were natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Jersey, and who now reside in New Jersey. Mrs. Malone is a very pleasant and intelligent lady, and is a member of the Christian Church. They have a pleasant home on College Avenue, and enjoy the friendship of a circle of cultivated people.”*

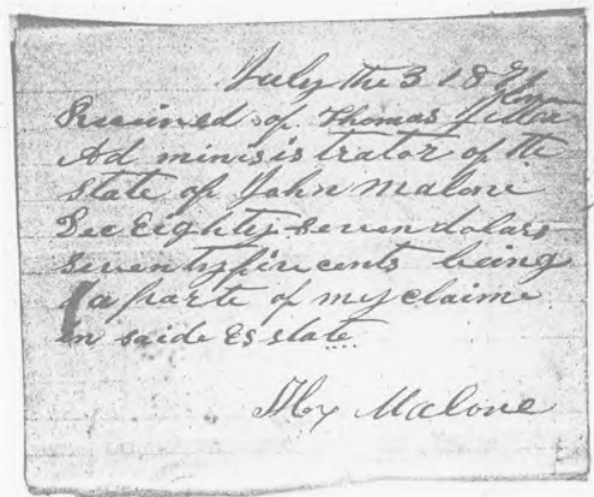
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<sup>74</sup> NOTE: This expense and his subsequent education were quite probably financed from his share of his father's estate.

## ALEXANDER MALONE, GRANDSON OF JOHN MALONE, JUNIOR

Alexander does not match the age and gender found in the 1840 Census record for any members of the household of John Malone, Junior, yet he received a

full share of John's estate, as shown in the receipt below. That almost certainly means that Alexander was the sole surviving child of one of John Junior's children, the only other circumstance that would have allowed him a full share in the estate. Of the known male children of John Malone that were old enough to have had a son the age of Alexander (Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John III), two were living at the time of John Junior's death and the heirs of the third (John III) received a share of the estate. Thus there must be another son that has yet to be accounted for. Three of his sons born between and 1815 and 1820 thus far have not appeared in known public records, so the eldest of these three was likely the father of Alexander Malone (those younger would have been too young to father Alexander). Let's start by learning a bit more about Alexander before we attempt to determine the name of his father.



According to the 1850 Census of Smith Township, Posey County, Indiana, Alexander Malone was born in 1830 in Indiana, where he is listed as being a laborer. At the time he is living with the family of John Whiting, farmer. Two doors down is Absalom Malone (1823-1901), the blacksmith, and another couple of houses down (listed on the next page) is Thomas Malone (born 1816), also a blacksmith. Both are sons of James Senior. Alex would later become a blacksmith, so this is likely when he became interested in the trade, and it is assumed he apprenticed there with his uncles.

There is a marriage record in Posey County for an Alexander Malone marrying Margaret Louisa Chaffin on 12 Feb 1854. In the old Owensville Cemetery is an 1856 grave marker for Lara, infant child of "Alx and M L Malone."

In the 1860 Census he has moved a few miles north to Owensville (and is now listed as being only 26 years old – born 1834) where he is a blacksmith living with his wife Louisa and his son Clarence (age 2).

On 19 Dec 1861 Alexander enrolled in Company E, 60<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry.<sup>75</sup> His record states that he was born in Gibson County, Indiana in 1834. It also notes that he deserted on 18 Jan 1863 at Napoleon, Desha County, Arkansas. Napoleon, Arkansas had been occupied by the Union Army in September, 1862, and the County's courthouse was said

<sup>75</sup> *Civil War Soldiers – Union – MO*, footnote.com.

to have been destroyed for firewood to keep their soldiers warm during a blizzard in January 1863.<sup>76</sup> At that time General Sherman was in command of Union forces there.

On 19 June 1863 Alexander again enlisted in the Union Army, serving as a Blacksmith in Company H, 11<sup>th</sup> Missouri Cavalry.<sup>77</sup> He was listed as being 29 years of age at that time, making his approximate year of birth 1834, which is consistent with the age reported in the 1860 Census and his Army service record. His place of birth was noted as Gibson County, Indiana. He mustered out on 27 Jul 1865 in New Orleans, Louisiana, receiving a \$100 bounty for his service.

In the 1870 Census he was listed as having been born in 1835 and living in Union County, Kentucky with his family and a relative, Thomas Malone (born 1850 in Indiana). Thomas is a good match for the son of Absalom Malone, the wagon maker (1823-1886, the son of John Junior), who would thus be Alexander's cousin. His full name is Thomas Jefferson Malone and his grave is found in Uniontown Cemetery, Uniontown, Union County, Kentucky.



*Alexander Malone (left) and Margaret Louisa (Chaffin) Malone (right).  
Photos provided courtesy of Byrom T. Wehner, Nancy Browne Wehner and Sandra Iglesia.  
Handwritten names were added by Alex's granddaughter, Elizabeth (Green) Wilson, who died in 1974.*

In 1880 he was living with wife Margaret L. Malone and several children at Uniontown, Kentucky (about 25 miles due south of Poseyville, Indiana). He was listed as being 43 years of age (born 1837).

In 1883 Alexander placed an ad in a Grand Army of the Republic periodical (the GAR was a fraternal organization for Union veterans of the Civil War) looking for "Any

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<sup>76</sup> *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Napoleon, Desha County, <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=356>.

<sup>77</sup> *U.S., Union Soldiers Compiled Service Records, 1861-1865*, Ancestry.com.

member of Co. H, 11<sup>th</sup> Mo. Cavalry...”<sup>78</sup> He had made a pension application that was rejected on 22 May 1880, so his ad in the GAR periodical was likely an attempt to try to find anyone that might be able to corroborate his application. Ultimately he was successful, as Louisa, who was listed in the 1900 Census as his widow, was able to draw a pension.

After all the known children of James Malone, Senior are accounted for in the 1840 Census, there is a male in his household born between 1830 and 1835 that has yet to be identified. This person is possibly Alexander Malone, but the receipt from the estate of John Malone, Junior proves that he is not a son or grandson of James Malone, Senior.

The next section discusses the only person that was found in public records that is a likely candidate to have been Alexander’s father.

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<sup>78</sup> *Journal of the Seventeenth Annual Session of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, Denver, Col., July 25, 1883*, Grand Army of the Republic, Omaha, Nebraska, 1883, page 239.

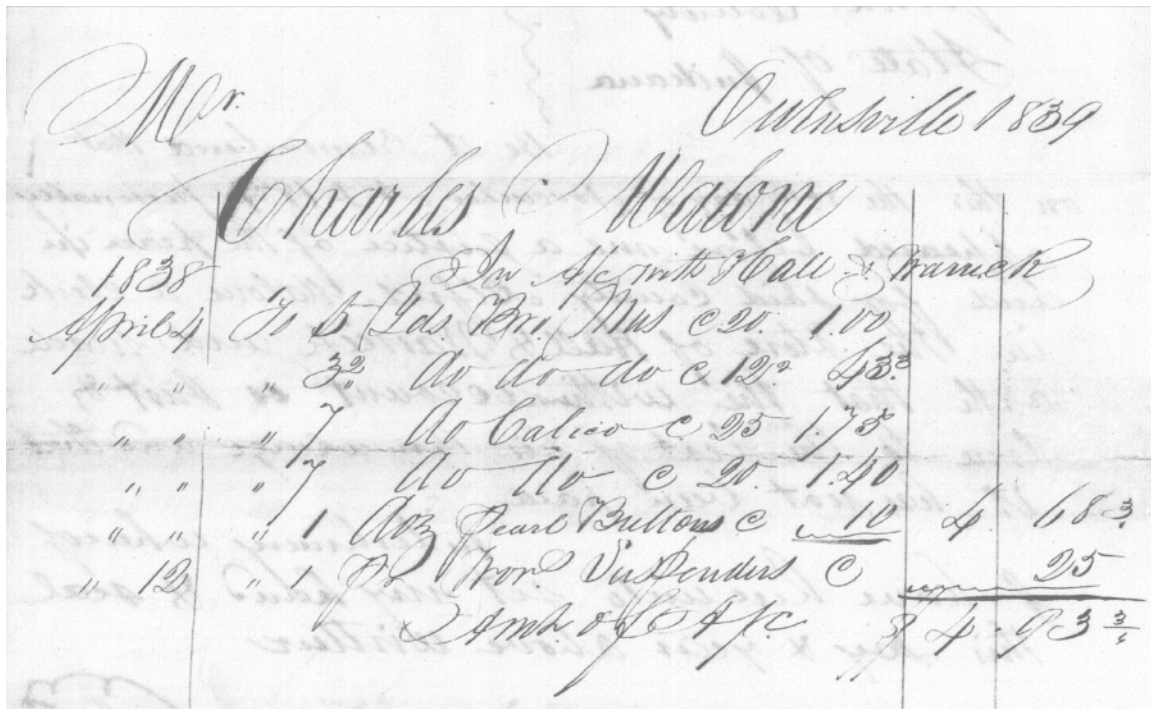
## CHARLES MALONE

In 1836 Charles is found guilty of wagering on the outcome of the local sheriff's election (per *Box 191, File 5*

*Charles Malone Seal*

*Gibson County Court* records), where he was levied with a hefty \$100 fine for a two dollar 12 ½ cent bet. The amount of the fine suggests he may have shown a lack of respect for authority and was being taught a lesson. In 1841 he is summoned back to court for "a counterfeit in not obeying the precepts of this court."<sup>79</sup> The latter file contains only a single letter to the sheriff ordering him to bring Charles Malone before the court. A lack of additional information in the file suggests that he had either left the jurisdiction or was for some reason unable to make it to court.

It seems possible that Charles made a conscious decision to leave the state rather than pay the onerous \$100 fine. He was a mystery until a probate file was found for a Charles Malone who had died in White County, Illinois in 1838.



A bill from Hall & Warrick, Owensville due from Charles Malone for two purchases: a purchase on 4 Apr 1838 for 8+ yards of muslin, 14 yards of calico, a dozen pearl buttons and a purchase on 12 Apr 1838 for a pair of suspenders. The first purchase suggests that Charles was married, as there is no evidence that he had the ability to make his own clothes, and the pearl buttons and calico would be appropriate for making a number of dresses.

The administrator of his probate was Thomas Jefferson Malone, the second eldest son of John Malone, Junior. The most valuable possession in Charles' estate was a "saddle, bridel [sic] & c," which his eldest brother Franklin Malone bought at auction for \$127.00.

<sup>79</sup> Box 198, File 6, Gibson County Circuit Court records.

The bill shown above strongly suggests that Charles was married at the time of his death. Unfortunately, his estate was insolvent and his death occurred before formal court processes were put in place to protect minor children (which were established in 1867 for Illinois and around the same timeframe for Indiana –instigated due to the large number of orphans that resulted from the Civil War). If he had left sufficient money to cover his debts, the file would have contained a distribution of assets to his widow and/or other eligible heirs. But it turns out that he did not, as at least one creditor (Hall & Warrick) had to accept just 56 cents on the dollar for the amount due from the estate. And his father and brother Thomas had to pay off at least one of his debts, a loan for \$110 from Isaac Woods that they had co-signed with him on 2 Mar 1837.

There is no known record of Charles marrying in the lower Wabash River Valley Region. However, the marriage register for Gibson County, Indiana has at least four illegible entries between 1834 and 1837, as it seems that a few entries were recorded in an ink that faded easily. For one of these entries the groom's given name, George, is barely legible, but for the others the names are completely unreadable. It is thought that one of these records was likely for Charles' marriage. In fact, one of the illegible entries occurs just after the entry for the marriage of Charles' brother, Thos. Jefferson Malone, to Rhoda Baldwin on 20 Nov 1834, as shown below (note also the partially legible entry on the opposite page):

953 Erastus P. Townsend To Lorena Kimmels	28 <sup>th</sup> of October AD 1834	A. G. Mills Exp. on the 28 <sup>th</sup> Oct 1834	957 Andrew Dowd To Nancy Rose	11 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1834	A. G. Mills Exp. on the 11 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1834
954 John Barker To Lizian Brothers	29 <sup>th</sup> of October AD 1834	Rev. J. H. Downing 3 <sup>rd</sup> Nov. 1834	958 William H. Bullin To Polly Mills	15 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1834	By J. H. Downing
955 John C. Moore To Eliza Darnsore	30 <sup>th</sup> of Oct. 1834	Rev. Saml. A. H. Webb on the 30 <sup>th</sup> of Oct. 1834	959 William Bucklin To Lucy Carpenter	18 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 1834	By J. H. Downing on the 18 <sup>th</sup> of Dec. 1834
956 David Ewing To Sarah Ann Kimmels	The 6 <sup>th</sup> of November AD 1834	A. G. Mills Exp. on the 6 <sup>th</sup> of Nov. 1834	960 Lester Harmon To Elizabeth Simpson	Dec. 20 <sup>th</sup> 1834	By J. H. Downing
957 Richardson M. Malone To Elizabeth King	Novemb. the 13 <sup>th</sup> AD 1834		961 Thos. Malone To Martha Harmon	Dec. 20 <sup>th</sup> 1834	By J. H. Downing
958 Thos. Malone To Rhoda Baldwin	20 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 1834	A. G. Mills Exp. on the 20 <sup>th</sup> of Nov. 1834	962 Lester Harmon To Elizabeth Simpson	Dec. 20 <sup>th</sup> 1834	By J. H. Downing
			963 John Harmon To Rebecca Harmon	Dec. 20 <sup>th</sup> 1834	By J. H. Downing

Gibson County, Indiana register of marriages for late 1834.

The analysis up to this point has established that Charles Malone is the only known Malone living in Gibson County prior to 1850 that could have been Alexander's father, though it is certainly possible that there are other candidates that simply managed not to be named in public records and that thus remain undiscovered. There is a slim clue to the possible identity of Charles' wife and Alexander's mother that will be presented in a later section for a second Sarah Malone.

With William Andrew J. Malone (whom you will learn about in a later section) being the most likely match for James' as-yet-unknown son born between 1810 and 1820, Charles could only belong in John's family and thus he could be a good match for any of John's three as-yet-unknown sons born between 1810 and 1820. This is reinforced by the fact that it was John Malone, Junior's son, Thomas J. Malone, who administered his estate, and his son Franklin, who purchased the bulk of his estate. As such, he is the most likely candidate to be Alexander Malone's father, though it appears somewhat unlikely that there will ever be any definitive proof of this. Thus the best available match for Charles would be **unidentified children five, six or seven from the family of John Malone.**

## WILLIAM MALONE

In the 1850 Census for Gibson County, John Junior and Elizabeth are living with William, age 22, and John, age 19. Their names are listed in the Census thus:

John Malone

Elizabeth

William

John Malone No 3

William is noted as having been born in Indiana.

There is a William Malone that married Mary Ann Stivers in Lawrence County, Illinois on 20 Nov 1851. And there is grave in Gibson County, Indiana for a William Malone that died on 20 Jun 1852. The probate file for William Malone contains a receipt, which is transcribed as follows:

*“Received Aprial [sic] the 19<sup>th</sup> 1854 of Thomas J. Malone administrator of the estate of William Malone Dec’d two hundred Dollars in full for the share allowed me by law out of the estate as the Widow of said Dec’d.*

*[Signed]*

*“Mary Ann Malone Widow*

*“John Malone<sup>A</sup> Husband of*

*“the Widow of*

*“Will<sup>m</sup> Malone Dec’d”*

On 23 Jan 1853 Mary Malone (likely Mary Ann [Stivers] Malone) married John Malone (III) in Lawrence County, Illinois. They are found together there in the 1860 Census. It appears that John’s second wife, Callista Stivers, had died some time between 1849 and 1853 and that John had married her sister, the widow of his younger brother William Malone, Senior about a month after the birth of her son, William Malone, Junior and several months after his brother’s passing.

There was a very remote possibility that William *could have been* the as-yet-unidentified eldest son of Benjamin Franklin Malone, and thus he would be a grandson of John Malone, Junior. Benjamin did have an unidentified son that was born in the early 1830s. But it seems William was, in fact, the tenth son of John Malone, Junior and Betsy Hunter. This is based upon the fact that

1. Thomas Jefferson Malone, son of John Junior, administered the estate,
2. The 1830 and 1840 Census records for John Junior’s household contain record of an individual that has matching age and gender, and
3. He is listed in the 1850 household of John Junior.

### JOHN MALONE, NO 3?

As just noted, in the 1850 Census for Gibson County, John Malone, Junior and his wife, Elizabeth, have in their household William, age 22, and John, age 19. Their names are listed in the Census thus:

John Malone

Elizabeth

William

John Malone No 3

The notation after the second John Malone's name is very difficult to read, so it may not actually be "No 3," but that is the author's best interpretation.

To provide a little context for understanding how this individual fits within our clan, it is helpful to look at the Ancestry.com 1830 Census for Gibson County, where on image 51 there are side-by-side listings for:

- John Malone, Sr., 2 male under 5, 1 male 5-9, 4 males 10-14, 1 male 40-49, 1 female 5-9 and 1 female 40-49, and
- John Malone, Jr., household of 2, 1 male 20-29 and 1 female 20-49.

"John Malone, Sr.," is definitely John Malone, Junior who married Betsy Hunter. Of the two other possible younger John Malones living in Gibson County in 1830, only John Malone, the son of James Malone, Senior and Christiana Hunter, fits the age and gender of "John Malone, Jr." as only he had married by that time, to Nancy Skelton. Thus, it is James' son that is known as "John Malone, Jr.," despite the fact that he was the nephew of "John Malone, Sr." As presented earlier, it seems that the son of "John Malone, Sr." named John (John III, b. 1812) had very likely moved to Lawrence County, Illinois by that time, where he eventually settled and where both he and his brother, Benjamin Franklin Malone, eventually found wives. Thus in Census records the designations of Junior and Senior at time only denote that one is the elder and one the younger, rather than establishing that they are directly related.

I believe this helps explain the mystery of the "John Malone No 3" found in the 1850 Census, in that it establishes that it is possible for him to be thus shown in John Junior's household without necessarily being his child. Even though he is listed in the household of John Malone, Junior and Betsy Hunter, he cannot be their son, since they already had a living son by that name, as proven by the estate file of John Malone, Junior.

It was thought that he could possibly have been a son of Benjamin Franklin Malone, but Benjamin had a son named John that was born in 1846. So that possibility is also eliminated.

It was also thought possible that he could have been a child of John Malone, son of James Senior, whose 1840 Census record shows two sons that are a possible match. However, both are later accounted for in the 1850 Census. So that possibility is also eliminated.

So there seems to be no likely candidate to be the father of "John Malone No. 3," b. about 1831. In the section that follows, in the 1840 Census there is an unidentified child born

between 1825 and 1830 in the household of John Malone, Junior that doesn't have a corresponding match in the 1830 Census. This suggests that the age was misreported in 1840 and that this individual is "John Malone No. 3."

The best guess at how he fits into the family of John Junior and his wife, Betsy, is that he may have been an orphan of a neighbor or family friend. He remains an unsolved mystery. However, the point is probably moot, as he is not found in later Census records.

## 1810 CENSUS

The following sections will compare what we have learned about the family of John Junior and Elizabeth to 1810-1850 Census records, as we did earlier for James Senior and Christiana. The 1810 Census for John's family was examined and known individuals were matched to their corresponding age and gender. The results are shown below:

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Approx Birth Year</b>	<b>Match</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>
Male	1805-1810	Benjamin	1808
Male	1805-1810	Thomas	1809

## 1820 CENSUS

The results for the 1820 Census:

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Approx Birth Year</b>	<b>Match</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>
Male	1805-1810	Benjamin	1808
Male	1805-1810	Thomas	1809
Male	1810-1820	John	1812
Male	1810-1820	Andrew	1814
Male	1810-1820	-None-	
Male	1810-1820	-None-	
Male	1810-1820	-None-	

## 1830 CENSUS

The results for the 1830 Census:

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Approx Birth Year</b>	<b>Match</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>
Male	1810-1820	Andrew	1814
Male	1810-1820	-None-	
Male	1810-1820	-None-	
Male	1810-1820	-None-	
Male	1820-1825	Absalom	1823
Female	1820-1825	Emily	1825
Male	1825-1830	William	1827
Male	1825-1830	David	1828

## 1840 CENSUS

The results for the 1840 Census:

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Approx Birth Year</b>	<b>Match</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>
Male	1820-1825	Absalom	1823
Female	1820-1825	Emily	1825
Male	1825-1830	William	1827
Male	1825-1830	David	1828
Male	1825-1830	-None-	

The 1840 Census adds another male, born between 1825 and 1830. Since this individual is not found in the 1830 Census he either is likely not a child of theirs or his age is misreported. If the latter, he could be the “John Malone No. 3” found in the 1850 Census.

## SUMMARY

Thus, from the preceding analysis we know of the following members of the household of John and Betsy (Hunter) Malone:

1. Benjamin Franklin Malone, 1808 (1850 Census) – after 1881
2. Thomas J. Malone, 11 Jan 1809 – 6 Jan 1894 (gravesite)
3. John Malone III, 1812 (1860 Census) – before 1869
4. Andrew Jackson Malone, 29 Dec 1814 – 5 Mar 1869 (gravesite)
5. Charles Malone, 1815 (guess) – Apr 1838 (probate)
- 6. Son, b. 1810-1820**
- 7. Son, b. 1810-1820**
8. Absalom Malone, 7 Feb 1823 – 15 Jul 1886 (gravesite)
9. Emily Malone, 28 Feb 1825 – 2 Jan 1873 (gravesite)
10. William Malone, 1827 – 20 Jun 1852 (gravesite)
11. David Rollin Malone, 25 Nov 1828 – 26 Oct 1883 (Leach, p. 163)
12. “John Malone No. 3” (*not likely to be a son*) 1831 – *probably before 1860*

In addition, we know that Alexander Malone (b. 1834) was their grandchild, and his father was most likely Charles Malone (d. 1838). And we know that the second John Malone from the 1850 Census (b. 1831) was not a child of his and likely not directly related (possibly an adopted orphan).

## REVIEW OF MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

Since we have a good idea of the names of the majority of the children of James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior, the appendices contained in *Volume 2* were examined for any records that might identify any as-yet-unknown children of theirs. The results are shown below and these individuals are discussed in more detail in the subsections that follow:

### CEMETERY RECORDS

There are known to be a number of Malone graves in Gibson County prior to 1850, as follows:

- Marinda Malone, d. 1845. Marinda Lynn was the first wife of Absalom Malone, the wagon maker.
- Logan Malone, d. 1846. It is noted on the stone that he is a son of “AJ & LA Malone.” This refers to A.J. Malone and his wife, Lydia Ann (Yager).
- Cordelia Malone, d. 1849. She was born in 1829 and no marriage record was found for her.
- Zacharia Malone, d. 1849. Infant son of Thomas J. Malone, the farmer.

There is one known Malone death in Posey County prior to 1850:

- Lucinda (Williams) Malone, d. 1841. Her grave is found in Cater Cemetery together with the graves of at least five of the infant children of Absalom Malone, the blacksmith (who married Permelia Williams, whose mother’s name was Ellenor Cater). She was the second wife of Absalom’s brother, Thomas Jefferson “T. J.” Malone, the blacksmith (though it seems unlikely that she was Permelia’s sister).

There are three additional known Malone deaths in Crawford County, Illinois prior to 1850. They were all infant children of Alfred Malone.

Thus, only **Cordelia Malone** is a person of interest for the purpose of determining whether she was possibly a child of James Senior or John Junior.

### COURT RECORDS

Early Gibson County Court records were scanned, looking for individuals that have not been discussed up to this point. The two names that were found are:

1. **Evalina (Malone) Harrison**
2. **Wm. A. J. Malone**

### 1850 CENSUS RECORDS

1850 Census records were scanned, looking for any Malone heads of household or single Malones living with other households. One name was found: **George W. Malone**.

### MARRIAGE RECORDS

Marriage records for Gibson and surrounding counties were scanned looking for any that were not identified in the first review of the members of the families of James and John. Two names are found in Gibson County, Indiana: **Sarah Malone and Evaline Malone**,

and two names are found in Lawrence County, Illinois: **Thomas Malone** and **Eliza Malone** (husband and wife).

### **CORDELIA MALONE**

All we know of Cordelia is what is found at her grave in Andrew Smith Cemetery, Montgomery Township. From her gravestone we know she was born on 21 Mar 1829 and died 17 Mar 1849. All of the others that she is buried with are children or wives of Thomas J. Malone (b. 1809), suggesting that she may be part of that family. However, there is no record of him marrying before 1834 (at age 25), so she is not a child of his. Likewise, on 7 Apr 1849 he was married to Mariah Kennett, just three weeks after



Cordelia's death. It is unlikely that Cordelia was his wife, as 1) no marriage record exists, 2) three weeks is likely too short of a time of mourning, and 3) both Thomas and his brother, Absalom (who married Mariah's sister, Elizabeth) applied for marriage licenses on the same day (6 Apr 1846), suggesting both men had been in courtship for a reasonable time prior to that. The best available match for her appears to be **unidentified child number thirteen in James Senior's family**.

## EVALINA (GAMBREL) MALONE HARRISON MCCRARY

The court record for Evalina Harrison and record of the marriage between “Malone, Evaline” Malone and “Harrison, Charles H.” refer to the same person. To simplify things, Evalina and her first husband, William Andrew J. Malone, will be dealt with together:

### WILLIAM ANDREW J. MALONE

The first mention of Wm. A. J. Malone is found in *Box 189, File 25 of Gibson*



*County Court* records. This was a case brought in 1838 by Thomas J. Malone against Wm. A. J. Malone, T. J. Malone and John Malone over the death of a horse that occurred shortly after it had been purchased.

Two years later, 1840 Census records for Gibson County list both an Andrew J. Malone and an A. J. Malone. In the previous section we ascertained that Andrew J. Malone from the 1840 Census is Andrew Jackson Malone, son of John Junior. Thus it would seem William A. J. Malone is a match for the latter, who matches the age and gender of that Census and those of unidentified child number five in the family of James Senior.

We find the following records in a relatively short span of time:

- A marriage between William A. J. Malone and “Evalina Gambrel” (sic) on 30 Jan 1838.
- In the 1840 Census A.J. Malone was 20-29 years old and was living with his 15-19 year old wife in Montgomery Township, Gibson County, Indiana.
- Also in the 1840 Census, there is an Alanson Harrison (Charles’ brother?) living next to James Malone, Junior (William A. J.’s brother) and two doors down from Winnefred (Elkins) Gambrel, Evalina’s mother. One door farther down is Thompson Gambrel (Evalina’s 2<sup>nd</sup> eldest brother). Charles H. Harrison is listed on the next page of the 1840 Census.
- “Evaline Malone” married Charles H. Harrison on 11 Aug 1844 in Gibson County.
- William A. J. Malone doesn’t show up in the 1850 Census, which suggests that the “Evaline Malone” who married Charles Harrison was his widow. Thus he had died some time prior to 10 Aug 1844 (the day that her marriage license was issued).
- Evalina filed for divorce from Charles Harrison a few years later and a summons was issued for Charles Harrison (who seemingly no longer lived in Gibson County) to appear in court on 30 Aug 1847. Her specific complaints were contained in a written statement that can be found in *Box 213, File 40 of Gibson County Circuit Court* records, which is transcribed below:

*“To the Honorable the Judges of the Gibson Circuit Court in Chancery Sitting:  
“Humbly complaining herewith unto your honors your matrix Evalina Harrison.  
That she has resided in this state more than two years immediately preceding the  
filing of this bill of complaint. And that she has been living all the time aforesaid*

*and she is a resident of the County of Gibson. Your matrix further shows to your Honors that heretofore to wit on the eleventh of August A. D. 1844 she intermarried with one Charles A. Harrison then of said County whom she prays may be made defendant to this her file of complaint. And that she co-habitated with the said Charles until about the (left blank) day of May 1845. And during all the time of the co-habitation aforesaid she demeaned herself in all respects as a faithful and prudent wife ought towards the said Charles. That during the time of the said co-habitation the said Charles forgetful of and disregarding his matrimonial obligations was guilty of excessive cruel and inhumane treatment towards your matrix so as to render it unsafe and improper for her to live with him in that he beat your matrix without any provocation on her part so as to inflict great bodily injury upon her and frequently threatened to take her life. And your matrix was at the time of said co-habitation apprehensive that he would carry his threats into execution or else injure her in such a manner as that the same would remain with her until the time of her death. That from these circumstances and from the fact that he refused to provide proper sustenance for her children a separation took place between them and that the said Charles has from that time until the present refused and neglected to provide for any maintenance for her or family and that they remain separated and apart from each other. In tender consideration thereof your matrix prays that he may answer to each allegation in this her file of complaint set forth, and that your honors would enquire into truth of the facts before stated. And with the same being found true, that your honors will decree that the said marriage contract (?) be annulled and held for naught. She further prays your honors will decree her a reasonable alimony in the (?) and for such further and other relief as the Justice of the case may require and deserve. And as in duty (?) she will ever pray.*

*“William (?) Montgomery*

*Evalina Harrison*

*“Sol for Compl”*

The above complaint notes that Evalina only co-habitated with Charles Harrison until May 1845, that he was no longer supporting her or “their children,” and that he had threatened to kill her. With Evalina only having lived with Charles Harrison from Aug 1844 to May 1845, the reference to “their children” in the divorce papers would have to refer to at least one child having been fathered by William A. J. Malone, since at most there was time for her to have had one child by Charles. The latest date found in the divorce file was for the court’s September term, 1847, suggesting that her divorce was finalized that month.

It seems Evalina may have taken the threats by her second husband seriously, as on 8 Mar 1849 an “Evalina Harrison” married William McCrary, a tenant farmer, in De Witt County, Illinois (about 120 miles northeast of Gibson County). In the 1850 Census for McLean County, Illinois (abutting De Witt to the north) they are living with her daughters Pamela, age 9 (b. 1841), and Eliza A., age 8 (b. 1842), both of whom were born in Indiana, though their surname is given as McCrary. We next find Evalina and William in the 1860 Census for Logan County, Illinois (immediately south of McLean County and west of De Witt County). Pamela is no longer with them, though the

household includes Eliza A. “Malon,” born about 1843. Both she and her mother are noted as having been born in Indiana.

Two of Evalina’s brothers are found in the 1850 Census for De Witt County: William Gambrel; and Thompson Prettyman Gambrel. Thompson had married his second wife, the widow Rebecca (Barr) Marvel, in De Witt County on 8 Oct 1847 (Rebecca was the mother of Prettyman Marvel, Evalina’s son-in-law). On page 301 of *History of De Witt County, Illinois* by W. R. Brink & Co. (1882) it states specifically that Thompson P. Gambrel came to Illinois in 1847, obviously some time prior to the date of his marriage on 8 Oct.

With her divorce at last finalized and her ex-husband representing a continued threat to the safety of her family, it makes sense that she had followed her brothers when, or shortly after, they moved to De Witt County, Illinois. The distance from Gibson County, Indiana and the close proximity of her two older brothers likely made it a safe haven, with little fear that Charles would find her and cause any trouble.

In *History of the Marvel Family* by Ella Armstrong Yeakel (typescript, publication date unknown – circa 1920s), Pamela E. Malone is noted as being the “child of Henry and Evaline Gambrel Malone,” though the source of this information is not given. She notes that Pamela was born on 27 Dec 1840 in Indiana and that she had married Prettyman Marvel. Yeakel suggests that they married in 1853 (with her being 13 years of age!) in De Witt County, Illinois. The marriage records for De Witt and adjoining McLean Counties are relatively complete for this time period and there is no record of their marriage, so Yeakel is almost certainly incorrect on this account. But there will be further discussion and analysis of their marriage in the following paragraphs. They eventually moved to Nebraska, where she died on 22 Oct 1898 (unfortunately, before death certificates were required). Her year of birth and place of birth, as well as that of her sister Eliza, corresponds well to the time span when Evalina was married to William A. J. Malone.

Because Pamela was only thirteen years old when Prettyman’s first son, William, was conceived, it is likely that Prettyman had a wife prior to her. Some researchers feel that marriage at such an early age was not unheard of at that time, but I can say with absolute certainty that such a marriage would have been exceedingly rare. For that place and time period, it is rare enough to find record of marriages for women who were less than 18 years old and few of those are for women younger than 16 years.

In seeking a means of better ascertaining the marriage date of Pamela Malone and Prettyman Marvel, it was hoped his earliest born children could supply some clues, particularly the name of their mother. The first known child of Pamela’s husband, Prettyman, was William, who was born in 1854 and he did not live to see his second birthday. Thus he died before death certificates were required and can offer no assistance. Next was James T. Marvel, who was born 10 Feb 1857 (per his death certificate – Yeakel has 1856). The death record was obtained for James T. Marvel, a lifelong bachelor, but the mother’s name was not known by the informant of his death

(Martha Welch), though his father was listed as “Peart Marvel.” It seems most likely that Pamela married in Logan County around the time of the courthouse fire, when she would have been over sixteen years of age. With James T. Marvel being born early in 1857, it is possible that Prettyman’s first wife had died around the time of his birth. Thus, lacking any official record, mid-1857 in Logan County, Illinois would seem to be the most likely time of Pamela’s marriage to Prettyman.

As to Evalina’s other daughter, on 7 Mar 1861 there is a record of Eliza A. Malone marrying “Henry Henney” in Logan County, Illinois (the correct transcription of his surname is Horney). He and Eliza are found in 1870 and 1880 Census records for De Witt County, Illinois. In 1885 they are found in the Kansas Census at Iuka, Pratt County, Kansas, where they both eventually died. They had at least two sons and one daughter together.

An 1870 Census record was not found for the family of Evalina and William McCrary. They were found in the 1880 Census, and William was also found in the 1900 Census, where his record states that they had been married 37 years and that he was at that time a widower. With their marriage occurring in 1849, that would put Evalina’s approximate year of death at 1886. Since she died before William, there would be no probate file for her that would offer any additional clues about her or her family. She also died before death certificates were required, thus there is no record of her parents’ names to provide direct proof of the relationships speculated thus far. Her grave, or that of William McCrary, has yet to be discovered, if one ever existed.

William A. J. Malone is a good fit for James’ as-yet-unnamed son born between 1810 and 1820, or any of the three similar sons of John. John Junior’s family already has an Andrew Jackson, so there is only the most remote chance that he would belong in that family. Thus, the best available match for William A. J. Malone is **unidentified child number five in James Malone, Senior’s family**.

## GEORGE W. MALONE

According to the 1850 Census for Posey County, Indiana, George W. Malone was born in Indiana in 1831. At the time he was living there with Absalom M. Malone (1823-1901, son of James Senior), where he was employed as a blacksmith. He married Martha Wilsey on 18 Feb 1852 in Posey County, Indiana.

George is found in the 1860 Census living in Mount Vernon, Posey County with his wife, Martha (Wilsey) and four children (Alonzo b. 1853, James T. b. 1855, Richard b. 1857 and John b. 1860).

He is missing from the 1870 Census, though in that Census we find the rest of his family and one additional child, Mary C. ("Molly") Malone, b. 1862. The other children listed are Alonzo, b. 1853, James b. 1856, and Richard b. 1857.

He mustered into Company B, 60<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry in December of 1861 and was mustered out in March of 1865. He died in December of that year, per the widow's pension application filed by his wife, Martha. While his grave has not yet been located, he is known to be buried in Pelham Cemetery, near New Harmony, Posey, Indiana.

In her widow's pension application of 1883, Martha listed her children's dates of birth as follows:

Alonzo, 1 Jan 1852 (listed as 1853 in the 1860 & 1870 Census)

James, 9 Dec 1855 (listed as 1855 in the 1860 Census, 1856 in the 1870 Census)

Richard, 6 Oct 1857 (listed as 1857 in the 1860 & 1870 in the Census)

Mary C., 11 Feb 1859 (listed as 1862 in the 1870 Census)

It would seem that her other son, John Malone b. 1860, had died before his father.

Things get very confusing for this family in the 1880 Census, so it is best to examine a single page of the Census for Posey County, Lynn Township, Enumeration District 99, which was enumerated on 23 Jun 1880. It contains the following entries:

**Family Number 225, household of Elizabeth Williams:**

Line 28    Zephaniah Williams, age 20, who will marry Molly Malone on 14 Sep 1880.

**Family Number 226, household of Alexander Wilson:**

Line 41    James Malone, age 23. It states that he and his father were born in Indiana and his mother was born in Pennsylvania. Despite the erroneous place of birth for his mother, this would seem to be George's son, James T. Malone, who was shown as being born 1855 in the 1860 Census.

**Family Number 227, household of Martha J. Wilson**

Line 44    Malone Wilson, son, age 18, born Indiana, both parents born in Illinois.

Line 45    Walter Wilson, son, age 8, born Indiana, both parents born in Illinois.

Line 46    Richard Malone, stepson, age 18, born Indiana, both parents born in Illinois.

There is an Alonzo Malone, b. 1854 in Kentucky, listed in the 1880 Census in Lynn Township, Posey County, Indiana. This would seem to be George's eldest son. He married Sarah Lowden and they had two children that died young. He is last found in the 1900 Census for Langdon, Cavalier County, North Dakota, where he is listed as a 49 year old widower.

Molly's whereabouts in 1880 are not known. But with both she and Malone Wilson being born in 1862 (per the 1870 Census) it suggests that they may be the same person and that the listing for Malone Wilson may be an error in the 1880 Census listing. It could be that her age was under reported so that she would appear to be younger than her future husband, or that there was some reason for Martha to overstate her daughter's age on her pension application. No earlier or later Census record has been found for Malone Wilson.

Martha's Civil War widower's pension application states that she was married on 20 Mar 1871. The best match for a marriage in Posey County, Indiana and the surrounding counties on that date is a marriage between John S. L. Wilson and Martha Jane Lowe. It is possible that during the intervening six year period she may have been married to someone else, but no record of such a marriage can be found. Her pension payments stopped on the date of her marriage to John Wilson. So if she had been married prior to their marriage, the pension payments would have stopped sooner. That suggests that the clerk that filled out the marriage license had incorrectly transcribed her name (it should read Martha Jane Malone) and that she had not remarried prior to that time.

In the will of John S. L. Wilson (who died on 7 Dec 1875), he directs John W. Wilson, his youngest son, and James Malone, Martha's second eldest son, to look after the farm for the coming season and to give one half of the proceeds to his widow, Martha Jane Wilson. The will names all but one of John's surviving children. His eldest son, James Middleton Wilson, had moved to Franklin County, Kansas, and may have received his share of the estate prior to his father's death. The others were: Laura Jane Wade, Louis M. Wilson, Catherine McKinnis, John W. Wilson, and Almeda B. White.

The only match for George W. Malone in the families of James Senior and John Junior is James' son born between 1830 and 1835. Thus the best available match is **unidentified child number fourteen in the family of James Malone, Senior**.

## SARAH MALONE

The only clue that we have for Sarah Malone is that she was wed to John Stewart on 22 Sep 1840 in Gibson County, Indiana. If she had married when she was 16 to 21 years of age her estimated birth date would fall between 1819 and 1824. As will be shown in the Conclusions, there are no missing daughters in the family of either James or John, or the families of their children, that match that age range. The two most likely possibilities are:

- That this is the Sarah Myers that married Thomas J. Malone on 25 Mar 1838. If, so, did she divorce Thomas to marry John Stewart? Probably not, as no divorce file was found, or
- That this is the wife of Charles Malone, who died in White County, Illinois in early 1838.

Yet another remote possibility is that she is James Senior's Child #2, a female born between 1805 and 1810. If so, she would have been 30 years old when she wed for the first time. While that is possible, it is very unlikely, especially since she is not found in 1830 or 1840 Census records.

No 1850 Census record has been found for Sarah or John Stewart. There is a John Stewart in the 1830 and 1840 Census records, and there is a record of John Stewart marrying Lucy White on 6 Jul 1819. In both Census records his wife is in the same relative age range (20-29 in 1830, 30-39 in 1840). So it is not possible to tell if Lucy died and he then married Sarah Malone on 22 Sep 1840 (it would seem more likely that she was under 30 years of age at that time). However, there seems to be only one John Stewart in Gibson County in 1840.

With so little information it is impossible to know with any certainty how she relates to the other Malones living in Gibson County, Indiana prior to 1850. But she clearly is not a child of John Junior and very likely is not a child of James Senior. Given the date of her marriage to John Stewart, and strongly suspecting that Charles Malone is the father of Alexander Malone, b. 1834, the most reasonable guess is that she was the wife of Charles Malone prior to marrying John Stewart. As noted in the section covering Charles Malone, there are at least a few marriage records in the appropriate time period where the ink has faded to the point where the records are unreadable, suggesting a possible reason why no marriage record was located for them.

The important conclusion for this analysis is that she is not likely to be a child of either James Senior or John Junior.

## THOMAS MALONE AND ELIZA MALONE

On 3 Nov 1853 Thomas Malone married Eliza Malone in Lawrence County, Illinois. In the 1850 and 1860 Census there is an Eliza Malone (born about 1838) living with Benjamin Franklin Malone in Lawrence County. In the 1860 Census she is still living with Benjamin and appears to have a child, J. H. C. Malone, born Aug 1860 in Lawrence County, Illinois.

The only Thomas Malone found in the Lawrence County census in 1850 or 1860 is the 1850 record for the son of John Malone, III. He was born in 1841. The Thomas whom we are seeking would likely have been born prior to 1835 in order to be of age to marry in 1853 ( $1853 - 18 = 1835$ ), and with most males of that era not marrying until they were 21, then 1832 is a better estimate of his likely latest year of birth. The two best possibilities are that he is either: 1) the unidentified second son of Benjamin Franklin Malone (born between 1831 and 1835), or 2) Thomas Jefferson Malone, born 1832 in Gibson County, Indiana, grandson of James Malone, Senior and son of John Malone. This mystery Thomas Malone could also be unrelated to our clan.

With two Malones marrying, it would seem most likely that Eliza Malone would be a widow, though there are no known likely candidates to support that supposition (John III's wife, Eliza Travis would be a possibility, but she bore their last child together in 1844 and is not found in the 1850 Census). And if Eliza is a member of Benjamin Franklin's household, then it would be extremely unlikely that Thomas was the second son of Benjamin.

Thus it is more likely that she married James' grandson, Thomas Jefferson Malone, who would have been her second cousin. But there is little to support this conclusion. When Eliza was living in Lawrence County in 1860 Thomas was living with his mother and her second husband. However, a year later he enlisted in the Missouri militia at Sumner, Lawrence County, Illinois. So it could be that they had divorced before that time, or she had died by then.

The important conclusion for this analysis is that neither is a child of James Senior or John Junior and thus they are not of direct interest to this analysis.

## SUMMARY

The preceding section has identified three additional children of James Senior and none for the family of John Junior.

### *JAMES MALONE, SENIOR'S FAMILY*

**William Andrew J. Malone** is a good fit for unidentified child number five.

**Cordelia Malone** is a good fit for unidentified child number thirteen.

**George W. Malone** is a good fit for unidentified child number fourteen.

These results are combined with the results from the previous two sections in the following section, the Conclusions.

“The prudent heir takes careful inventory  
of his legacies and gives a faithful accounting  
to those whom he owes an obligation of trust.”

- JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

## CONCLUSIONS

Most likely in the summer of 1773 John Malone, Senior left his family in County Cork, Ireland to come to America, where he would start his own Malone clan. To obtain his passage to his new home, like more than half of all colonial emigrants to America, he likely bound himself in indentured servitude, quite probably to William Clifton for a period of two and a half years. At the end of his indenture he was living in Hampshire County, in present day West Virginia, where he began to raise a family.

The Revolutionary War commenced at about the same time. He was among the first to volunteer and he served throughout the entire war. At war's end he returned to his family in West Virginia, where he lived for more than a decade. Around 1796, once Daniel Boone and his men had completed widening the Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap to accommodate wagon traffic, John's family was amongst the first to move west, settling in Woodford County, Kentucky. He remained there for the rest of his days on the estate of his former commander, General Marquis Calmes.

After they married, his sons James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior moved to Indiana Territory around 1815, and it is the mystery of their lives and those of their children that this book has attempted to unravel. This section is an attempt to consolidate what has been learned of these men and their children, hopefully making it clear what is fact and what is reasonably likely but not yet fully proven.

Hidden away at the end of *Addendum B* is some last minute evidence that supports the notion that the Malone and Hunter families had a well-coordinated joint plan for moving to Indiana Territory. Almost certainly John Hunter, Junior and his eldest sons went first, to stake out their claims and begin the arduous work of clearing and improving their properties. The Malones stayed behind, looking after at least four of John Hunter's younger children for several years, though brothers James and John also made a number of seasonal trips to their future home prior to the final move in 1815. This knowledge underscores even more how the guidance and wisdom of John Hunter, Junior was the basis of both families' success in and around Owensville, Indiana. He was clearly the leader, and it was his leadership that enabled everyone to flourish in a harsh and primitive environment.

## PROOF OF PATRIOT LINEAGE

At one point I had decided to pursue Sons of the American Revolution membership based upon the service of John Malone, Senior, with the hope of including my membership number with my biographical information at the front of the book. This would have provided the reader with the assurance that I at least had gotten my own line right (it had been wrong for most of the early drafts of this book). While I did start the application process, it quickly became a bit too much work to take on while also attempting to finalize this book. It was clear that I had assembled sufficient documentation with direct proof of every generation, except one: the father-son relationship between John Malone, Senior and James Malone, Senior. That one generation requires an indirect proof of their relationship, which is clearly evident in the marriage bonds for James Senior and John Junior, though, in my opinion, it is also necessary to tell the story of John Hunter, Junior and James' 1856 land warrant ad, as they make it clear that the James Malone that married Christiana Hunter in Madison County, Kentucky is the same James Malone later found in the 1850 and 1860 Census living with Christiana in Gibson County, Indiana. But that makes it a lengthy proof, or at least a proof that requires significant effort to distill down to the minimum information needed to assure a high chance of approval on the first attempt.

I encourage any descendants of John Malone, Senior or John Hunter, Junior to pursue membership in the Sons of the American Revolution or Daughters of the American Revolution. Doing so provides a means for your future descendants to discover their connection to either or both of these men, a connection that was lost for nearly everyone that has taken the time to read this book. And for each person that joins, the membership process becomes easier for those that follow, as there is no need to prove generations that have already been proven by other members.

To facilitate applying to these organizations, I've made an effort in the following eight tables to point out where it is possible for most descendants to prove the first two generations from John Malone, Senior, which are generally the most difficult to prove. This also provides a great recap of the main sources that have been used to learn about the families of James Senior and John Junior:

- **Tables 1 & 2, The Marriages of Christiana Hunter/James Malone, Senior and Betsy Hunter/John Malone, Junior, respectively.**

These tables outline the possible means of establishing that the two men are sons of John Malone, Senior. That they were living in Woodford, Kentucky in the early 1800s, and that they are the same men found living with their wives in the 1850 Census of Montgomery Township, Gibson County, Indiana. James Senior's 1856 missing land warrant ad, John Hunter, Junior's Revolutionary War pension application narrative of where he had lived prior to making the application, together with the locations of the properties purchased in Gibson County by himself, James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior makes this very clear cut, though a bit long-winded.

- **Tables 3 & 4, Sources Proving Parentage for James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior**, respectively.

These tables point out where there is or is not direct proof of the second generation from John Malone, Senior. This is important, as SAR and DAR only allow one generation to be proven indirectly, and this table points out what sources are available to provide the needed proof. Thus, since James Senior's line used an indirect proof to establish that he was the son of John Malone, Senior, the descendants of any of his children that cannot provide direct proof of this second or any subsequent generation from the Patriot would not be eligible to join.<sup>80</sup>

For some, even clearing these hurdles will not be enough to successfully apply for membership in SAR or DAR, as the next two generations (Generations 3 and 4) in particular can be difficult to prove due to many causes; the most common being that your ancestor lived in a county where a courthouse fire had destroyed needed records.

The results of these first four tables are then summarized in four additional tables:

- **Table 5: County of Residence, 1850 to 1900 Census.** This table gives a sense of where and when some of the children of James Senior and John Junior migrated away from Gibson County, Indiana, and it points out a few Census records that have not been found for some families.
- **Table 6: First Generations Proofs.**  
This simple table shows whether direct or indirect proof exists to prove that James Malone, Senior is related to his two known patriot ancestors (James Malone, Senior and John Hunter, Junior),<sup>81</sup> and whether John Malone, Junior is related to his known patriot ancestor (John Malone, Senior).
- **Tables 7 & 8: Second Generations Proofs: Children of James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior**, respectively.  
These tables list the children of both men, identifying what proof exists of the second generation from the Patriot ancestor or ancestors.

The outcome of all this analysis is that it appears that, for the vast majority of descendants of James Senior and John Junior, it is possible to prove the first two generations of descent from John Malone, Senior and/or John Hunter, Junior. Thus the two most expensive and time consuming generations to document can be crossed off the list for many descendants.

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<sup>80</sup> DNA testing allows a possible means around this problem. Anyone facing this situation should contact their local SAR or DAR chapter to learn more about this possibility.

<sup>81</sup> Proof of lineage to John Hunter, Junior also proves the relation to John Hunter, Senior, another patriot ancestor, though a copy of John Hunter, Senior's will is needed to do so. NSSAR should be able to help with this.

# THE MARRIAGE OF CHRISTIANA HUNTER AND JAMES MALONE, SENIOR (TABLE 1)

Source	Comments
<i>Madison County Marriage Bond &amp; Consent, Kentucky Marriages, 1797-1954, Digital Folder 004542886, images 248-250 at familysearch.org.</i>	Marriage Bond dated 16 Oct 1805 for marriage of Christanna Hunter and James Malone. James Malone and Samuel Shrout posted bond. Consent signed by John Hunter dated 17 Oct 1805. Samuel Shrout was witness.
<i>1810 Census, Woodford County, Kentucky, page 376 (image 2 of 26, Ancestry.com), line 47.</i>	James Malone, b. 1765-1784 Female, b. 1785-1794
<i>1820 Census, Gibson County, Indiana, page 18 (image 18 or 27, Ancestry.com), line 18.</i>	James Melone, b. 1776-1794 Female, 1776-1794
<i>1830 Census, Gibson County, Indiana, page 272/137 (image 13 of 70, Ancestry.com), line 7.</i>	James Malone, b. 1771-1780 Female, b. 1791-1800
<i>1840 Census, Montgomery Township, Gibson County, Indiana, page 70 (image 1 of 18, Ancestry.com), line 9.</i>	James Malone Sr, b. 1781-1790 Female, b. 1791-1800
<i>1850 Census, Montgomery Township, Gibson County, Indiana, page 51 (image 16 of 52, Ancestry.com), line 13, dwelling 673, family 674.</i>	James Malone, abt 1777, Virginia Christy Ann, abt 1791, Tennessee Lists son Elijah and daughter Sarah, both born in Indiana.
<i>1860 Census, Owensville, Montgomery Township, Gibson County, Indiana, page 74 (image 13 of 14, Ancestry.com), line 9, dwelling 524, family 530.</i>	Jas Malone, abt 1776, Virginia Christina Malone, abt 1787, Tennessee
<i>Posey County Probate File, Box 163, File ?, Affidavit of Widow that the Estate is not worth over \$300.</i>	<i>"Christann Malone, widow and relic of James Malone, deceased."</i> Affidavit dated 1 Feb 1866. James likely died about Jan 1866.
<i>History of Gibson County, Indiana, Biography of Hugh Malone (son of James Malone, Senior), pages 1033-1036.</i>	<i>"Hugh Malone's grandfather married a Miss Hunter."</i> <i>"James, Sr., had a brother John, who accompanied him to this county."</i> <i>"In later years, James Malone, Sr., lived with his son, Absalom, in the northeast part of Owensville, his death occurring while residing there..."</i> The affidavit of his widow (above) contradicts this. His son was living northeast of Poseyville, Posey County, Indiana (about 5 miles south of Owensville).
<i>History of White County, Illinois, Biography of Absalom (M.) Malone, page 933</i>	"Christine" Hunter. Her state of birth is incorrectly stated as Pennsylvania. And James' state of birth is incorrectly stated as Kentucky.

<i>History of Clark &amp; Crawford Counties, Illinois, Part III, Biographical Sketches</i> , Biography of Dr. Alfred Malone, page 311.	“Christina” Hunter. James’ birth year and his place of birth is incorrect (1792, Woodford County [,KY]), and his date of death and place of death has been confused with that of his son, James Junior (1877, Owensville).
<i>Judge Clarence Malone Family History</i>	“...married in Mass. to an Irish Catholic girl.” This clearly does not describe Christiana, but details of her sons John and Alfred are accurate.

**THE MARRIAGE OF BETSY HUNTER AND JOHN  
MALONE, JUNIOR (TABLE 2)**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<i>Woodford County Marriage Bond &amp; Consent</i>	Marriage Bond dated 23 Dec 1806 posted by John Malone and James Malone for the marriage of John Malone and Betsy Hunter. Consent for "Mr. John Melone license" to marry, signed by "Cenor John Melone" dated 23 Dec 1806.
<i>1810 Census, Woodford County, Kentucky</i> , page 377 (image 3 of 26, Ancestry.com), line 5.	John Malone jr, b. 1785-1794 Female, b. 1785-1794
<i>1820 Census, Gibson County, Indiana</i> , page 16 (image 16 of 27, Ancestry.com), line 13.	John Melone, b. 1776-1794 Female, b. 1776-1794
<i>1830 Census, Gibson County, Indiana</i> , page 310/156 (Ancestry.com image 51 of 70), line 11.	John Malone Sr, b. 1781-1790 Female, b. 1781-1790
<i>1840 Census, Montgomery Township, Gibson County, Indiana</i> , page 117 (image 24 of 26, Ancestry.com), line 8	John Malone Sr, b. 1781-1790 Female, b. 1791-1800
<i>1850 Census, Montgomery Township, Gibson County, Indiana</i> , page 52 (image 17 of 52, Ancestry.com), line 23, dwelling 682, family 683.	John Malone, abt 1788, Virginia Elisabeth Malone, abt 1788, Virginia Household also includes William Malone and John Malone No. 3.
<i>1860 Census, Owensville, Montgomery Township, Gibson County, Indiana</i> , page 69 (image 8 of 14, Ancestry.com), line 17, dwelling 482, family 485.	John Molone, abt 1785, Virginia Betsy Molone, abt 1786, Virginia
<i>Chronicle of the Yerkes Family: with notes on the Leech and Rutter Families</i> , page 163, Biography of Julia Culpurnia Yerkes	"...son of John Malone by his wife Elizabeth Hunter."
<i>Portrait and Biographical Album of Morgan and Scott Counties, Illinois</i> , page 294, Biography of Louis Agassiz Malone (Son of John Malone, Junior)	"The paternal grandparents of our subject were John and Elizabeth (Hunter) Malone, natives of Kentucky, where they were reared and married. They left the Blue Grass region, soon afterward locating in the vicinity of New Owensville, Gibson Co., Ind., where grandfather Malone entered 160 acres of land from the Government. There he remained as tiller of the soil, and with his excellent wife spent the remainder of his days."

The following tables list the children of James Senior and John Junior, and summarize the sources that corroborate each child's relationship to their parents. Those children that have no noted sources have been inferred from other information as described in the preceding sections. **As such, it is possible that the presumed relationships of these latter individuals could change if additional information is discovered.**

### SOURCES PROVING PARENTAGE: JAMES MALONE, SR (TABLE 3)

The Family of James Malone, Senior	
Name	Sources
John Malone	<i>History of Gibson County, Indiana</i> , Hugh Malone Bio; <i>Judge Clarence Malone Family History</i>
James Malone, Junior	<i>History of Gibson County, Indiana</i> , Hugh Malone Bio; <i>Gleanings from the Princeton Clarion, Princeton Democrat, Princeton Union Clarion and Princeton Union Democrat Newspapers</i> , James Malone, Junior Obituary
Eliza Ann (Malone) Mathews	<i>History of Gibson County, Indiana</i> , Hugh Malone Bio; <i>Gleanings from the Princeton Clarion, Princeton Democrat, Princeton Union Clarion and Princeton Union Democrat Newspapers</i> , James Malone, Junior Obituary (inferred by husband) <i>The pictorial story of America, Part III: History of Gibson County</i> , William Matthews (Mathews) bio.
Thomas J. Malone	<i>History of Gibson County, Indiana</i> , Hugh Malone Bio.
Wm. Andrew J. Malone	<INFERRED>
Alfred Malone	<i>History of Gibson County, Indiana</i> , Hugh Malone Bio; <i>History of Clark &amp; Crawford Counties, Illinois</i> , Dr. Alfred Malone Bio; <i>Judge Clarence Malone Family History</i>
Permelia (Malone) Jones	<i>History of Gibson County, Indiana</i> , Hugh Malone Bio.
Absalom M. Malone	<i>History of White County, Illinois</i> , Absalom Malone Bio; <i>History of Gibson County, Indiana</i> , Hugh Malone Bio; <i>Gleanings from the Princeton Clarion, Princeton Democrat, Princeton Union Clarion and Princeton Union Democrat Newspapers</i> , James Malone, Junior Obituary
Henry Harrison Malone	<i>Gleanings from the Princeton Clarion, Princeton Democrat, Princeton Union Clarion and Princeton Union Democrat Newspapers</i> , James Malone, Junior Obituary.
Cordelia Malone	<INFERRED>
George W. Malone	<INFERRED>
Elijah Malone	<i>1850 Census</i> ; <i>History of Gibson County, Indiana</i> , Hugh Malone Bio.
Sarah Malone	<i>1850 Census</i>

## SOURCES PROVING PARENTAGE: JOHN MALONE, JR (TABLE 4)

The Family of John Malone, Junior	
Name	Sources
Benjamin Franklin Malone	<i>Probate for John Malone, Junior (it will likely be complicated to successfully prove that the B. F. Malone that had a share in his estate is the B. F. Malone living in Lawrence County, Illinois at that time)</i>
Thomas Jefferson Malone	<i>Probate for John Malone, Junior</i>
John Malone III	<i>Probate for John Malone, Junior (indirect – his children were the heirs to his father's estate)</i>
Andrew Jackson Malone	<i>Probate for John Malone, Junior (indirect – his children were the heirs to his father's estate)</i>
Charles Malone (& his presumed son, Alexander)	<i>Probate for John Malone, Junior, (indirect – Alexander was the heir to his father's estate, but there is no direct source naming his father)</i>
Absalom Malone	<i>Probate for John Malone, Junior</i>
Emily (Malone) Norman	<i>Probate for John Malone, Junior</i>
William Malone	<i>1850 Census</i>
David Rollin Malone	<i>Chronicle of the Yerkes Family: with notes on the Leech and Rutter Families, Julia Culpurnia Yerkes family; Portrait and Biographical Album of Morgan and Scott Counties, Illinois, Louis Agassiz Malone Bio; Probate for John Malone, Junior</i>

Proving lineage for many of John Junior's children may be complicated by the existence of same-named children in James Senior's family. It would be easier if such children with available local histories are proven first, since such sources will make it easier to differentiate between them.

In John Junior's family, there is no direct evidence that Charles Malone was his son. Nothing is known of him aside from his mention in two early Gibson County court records and a probate file in White County, Illinois. Even his age is assumed, so it is possible, though somewhat unlikely, that he is not at all related to our Malone clan. He is included as a member of John Junior's family in order to allow a future researcher with additional evidence the opportunity to prove or disprove his place in the family. Details from his probate file make him a good match as the father of Alexander Malone, b. 1834. If this is correct, then he would have to be a son of John Junior.

In James Senior's family there are three probable children that are not confirmed by any known published sources: William Andrew J. Malone, Cordelia Malone and George W. Malone. Of the three Cordelia is likely the least important, as it appears that she died prior to being married and starting a family of her own.

William Andrew J. Malone is known to have married Evalina Gambrel on 25 Jan 1838. In the 1840 Census, which was enumerated early in August 1840, he and his wife are living alone near the household of John Malone, Jr. On 11 Aug 1844 Evalina married Charles Harrison, suggesting that Wm. A. J. had died by then. He is a good match for one of James Senior's sons, and it seems very likely that John Junior, who is known to be the father of Andrew Jackson Malone, would not have had two sons named Andrew J. The two daughters that are thought to be his children were born 27 Dec 1840 (Pamelia) and Jan 1843 (Eliza), a perfect fit, though circumstantial.

George W. Malone is found in 1850 and 1860 Census records living in Posey County. In the 1850 Census he is living around Poseyville in the household of James Senior's son, Absalom, with whom he appears to be apprenticing as a blacksmith. In 1852 he marries Martha Jane Wilsey, in Posey County. In the 1860 Census he and his family have moved south to Mount Vernon, Indiana where he is listed as being a farmer. On 10 Dec 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 60<sup>th</sup> Indiana at New Harmony, Indiana, a fact confirmed by his Civil War Service Record and his wife's Widow's Pension Application. His service record states he was born in Gibson County, Indiana, that he was working as a blacksmith and was 30 years old when he mustered (implying he was born in 1831 or 1832). He died on 9 Dec 1865 and was buried in Pelham Cemetery just east of New Harmony, Indiana. He matches the age and gender of an otherwise unidentified son of James Malone, Senior. There are no Census records that show that Betsy and John Malone, Junior had any children that were born after 1830.

# COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, 1850 TO 1900 CENSUS (TABLE 5)

The Family of James Malone, Senior					
Name	1850	1860	1870	1880	1900
James Malone, Senior	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>			
Christiana (Hunter) Malone	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>			
John Malone	<i>Gibson</i>				
James Malone, Junior	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Missing</i>		
Eliza Ann (Malone) Mathews	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	
Thomas J. Malone	<i>Posey</i>	<i>Posey</i>	<i>White</i>		
Evalina Gambrel, wife of Wm. Andrew J. Malone	<i>McLean</i>	<i>Logan</i>	<i>Missing</i>	<i>De Witt</i>	
Alfred Malone	<i>Crawford</i>	<i>Crawford</i>	<i>Crawford</i>	<i>Crawford</i>	
Permelia (Malone) Jones	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>			
Absalom M. Malone	<i>Posey</i>	<i>Posey</i>	<i>Posey</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>White</i>
Henry Harrison Malone	<i>Posey</i>	<i>Posey</i>	<i>Posey</i>	<i>Posey</i>	<i>Posey</i>
Cordelia Malone	<i>Posey</i>				
George W. Malone	<i>Posey</i>	<i>Posey</i>			
Elijah Malone	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Missing</i>	
Sarah Malone	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>			
The Family of John Malone, Junior					
Name	1850	1860	1870	1880	1900
John Malone, Junior	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>			
Betsy (Hunter) Malone	<i>Gibson</i>				
Benjamin Franklin Malone	<i>Lawrence</i>	<i>Lawrence</i>	<i>Sullivan</i>	<i>Sullivan</i>	
Thomas Jefferson Malone	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	
John Malone III	<i>Lawrence</i>	<i>Lawrence</i>			
Andrew Jackson Malone	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>			
Alexander Malone, probable son of Charles Malone	<i>Posey</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Union</i>	<i>Union</i>	
Absalom Malone	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	
Emily (Malone) Norman	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>		
William Malone	<i>Gibson</i>				
David Rollin Malone	<i>Posey</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Johnson</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	
COUNTY KEY: <i>Crawford, IL; De Witt, IL; Gibson, IN; Johnson, IN; Lawrence, IL; Logan, IL; McLean, IL; Posey, IN; Sullivan, MO; Union, KY; White, IL.</i>					

NOTE: A 1921 fire at the Commerce Building in Washington D.C. destroyed nearly all 1890 Census records.

Thus there are three missing Census records that might shed additional light on members of these families, if they exist and are later found:

1. The 1870 Census record for James Malone, Junior.
2. The 1870 Census record for Evalina (Gambrel) Malone Harrison McCrary and her husband, William McCrary.
3. 1880 Census record for Elijah Malone.

The following table describes the type of first generation proof that is currently available from our two Revolutionary War Ancestors: John Malone, Sr. and John Hunter, Jr.:

**FIRST GENERATIONS PROOFS (TABLE 6)**

SON OR SON-IN-LAW	PATRIOTS	
	John Malone, Senior	John Hunter, Junior
James Malone, Senior	Indirect	Direct
John Malone, Junior	Direct	Not Applicable

The next two tables describe the type of second generation proof that exists from James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior to their children (remember that any children of James Malone, Senior who need to prove lineage indirectly will not be able to qualify for DAR or SAR membership based upon the service of John Malone, Senior, as that would make two generations requiring indirect proof). All of James Senior's children with direct or indirect proof should be able to qualify for membership based upon the service of John Hunter, Junior. And the children of John Junior with either direct or indirect proof should be able to qualify based upon the service of John Malone, Senior:

**SECOND GENERATIONS PROOFS: JAMES MALONE, SENIOR (TABLE 7)**

CHILDREN	FATHER
	James Malone, Senior
John Malone	Direct
James Malone, Junior	Direct
Thomas J. Malone	Direct
Wm. Andrew J. Malone	Not Yet Provable
Dr. Alfred Malone	Direct
Eliza Ann (Malone) Mathews	Direct
Permelia (Malone) Jones	Direct
Absalom M. Malone	Direct
Henry Harrison Malone	Direct
Cordelia Malone	Not Yet Provable
George W. Malone	Not Yet Provable
Elijah Malone	Direct
Sarah Malone	Direct

**SECOND GENERATIONS PROOFS: JOHN MALONE, JUNIOR (TABLE 8)**

CHILDREN	FATHER
	John Malone, Junior
Benjamin Franklin Malone	Direct
Thomas Jefferson Malone	Direct
John Malone III	Indirect
Andrew Jackson Malone	Indirect
Charles Malone	Not Yet Provable
Absalom Malone	Direct
Emily (Malone) Norman	Direct
William Malone	Direct
Dr. David Rollin Malone	Direct

“If you want  
happiness for a lifetime,  
help the next generation.”

CHINESE PROVERB

## FINAL RESULTS

Summarized in the tables that follow are the results of the earlier three-part process of elimination, which had analyzed available local histories and public records to determine the parentage of each of the known children of James Senior and John Junior:

- **Tables 9 & 10: Census Attributes of the Families of James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior.** These tables summarize the age and gender of these two families as found in the 1810 through 1840 Census. They point out where there are children of these two families that may have survived and, if so, have not yet been identified. It also points out unidentified children that likely did not survive to adulthood.
- **Tables 11 & 12: The Known Children of James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior.** These tables summarize the known children of James Senior and John Junior, together with dates of birth, death and marriage, and the names of their spouses. These two tables are basically the distillation of what has been learned thus far.

# CENSUS ATTRIBUTES OF THE FAMILY OF JAMES MALONE, SENIOR (TABLE 9)

James was married to Christiana Hunter on 17 October 1805 in Madison County, Kentucky. He died in early 1866.

	1810	1820	1830	1840	NAME OR DESCRIPTION
1	1805-10 M < 5	1805-10 M 10-15	1800-10 M 20-30		John, 15 Dec 1806 – 16 Jun 1853 (gravesite)
2	1805-10 F < 5	1805-10 F 10-15			<i>A Daughter, b. 1808-10.</i>
3	1805-10 F < 5				<i>A Daughter, b. 1808-10, d. before 1820.</i>
4		1810-20 M < 10	1810-15 M 15-20		James, 5 May 1811 – 5 Feb 1877 (gravesite)
5		1810-20 M < 10			William Andrew J., b. 1815-20 – about 1844
6		1810-20 F < 10	1815-20 F 10-15		Eliza, 1815 – 29 Nov 1888 (B. Hunter, p 12)
7		1810-20 M < 10	1815-20 M 10-15		Thomas J. “TJ,” 1816 – 23 Dec 1871
8		1810-20 M < 10	1815-20 M 10-15		Dr Alfred, 20 Mar 1819 – 28 Jul 1892 (B. Hunter, p 13)
9			1820-25 F 5-10	1820-25 F 15-20	Permelia, 1820 (1860 Census) – about 1867
10			1825-30 M < 5	1825-30 M 10-15	Absalom M., 7 Sep 1824 – 15 Aug 1901 <sup>82</sup>
11			1825-30 M < 5	1825-30 M 10-15	Henry Harrison, 10 Aug 1827 – 20 Aug 1900 (gravesite)
12			1825-30 M < 5		<i>A Son, b. 1825-1830, d. before 1850.</i>
13			1825-30 F < 5	1830-35 F 5-10	Cordelia, 21 Mar 1829 – 17 Mar 1849 (gravesite)
14				1830-35 M 5-10	George W., 1831 (1850 Census) – 9 Dec 1865 <sup>83</sup>
15				1830-35 M 5-10	Elijah, 1832 (1850 Census) – about 1881
16					Sarah, 1839 (1850 Census) – before 1860
	3 CHILDREN	7 CHILDREN	10 CHILDREN	6 CHILDREN	16 KNOWN CHILDREN, 13 IDENTIFIED

Shaded cells identify children whose connection to the family of James Senior cannot yet be proven. **Bold text** denotes approximate range of birth year, followed by the gender and age range in plain text.

<sup>82</sup> This date is from his obituary in the *White County Democrat*. Birth year adjusted as per earlier analysis.

<sup>83</sup> Per his *Civil War Pension Application File*, National Archives and Records Administration.

# CENSUS ATTRIBUTES OF THE FAMILY OF JOHN MALONE, JUNIOR (TABLE 10)

John was married to Betsy Hunter on 23 Dec 1806 in Woodford County, Kentucky. He died 9 Aug 1869.

	1810	1820	1830	1840	NAME OR DESCRIPTION:
<b>1</b>	<b>1805-10</b> M < 10	<b>1805-10</b> M 10-15			<b>Benjamin Franklin, 1808 (1850 Census) – after 1881</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>1805-10</b> M < 10	<b>1805-10</b> M 10-15			<b>Thomas Jefferson, 11 Jan 1809 – 6 Jan 1894 (gravesite)</b>
<b>3</b>		<b>1810-20</b> M < 10			<b>John Malone, 1812 (1860 Census) – before 1869</b>
<b>4</b>		<b>1810-20</b> M < 10	<b>1815-20</b> M 10-15		<b>Andrew Jackson, 29 Dec 1814 – 5 Mar 1869 (gravesite)</b>
<b>5</b>		<b>1810-20</b> M < 10	<b>1815-20</b> M 10-15		<b>Charles Malone 1815 (guess) – Apr 1838 (probate)</b>
<b>6</b>		<b>1810-20</b> M < 10	<b>1815-20</b> M 10-15		<i>A Son, b. 1816-20.</i>
<b>7</b>		<b>1810-20</b> M < 10	<b>1815-20</b> M 10-15		<i>A Son, b. 1816-20.</i>
<b>8</b>			<b>1820-25</b> M 5-10	<b>1820-25</b> M 15-19	<b>Absalom, 17 Feb 1823 – 15 Jul 1886 (gravesite)</b>
<b>9</b>			<b>1820-25</b> F 5-10	<b>1820-25</b> F 15-19	<b>Emily, 28 Feb 1825 – 2 Jan 1873 (gravesite)</b>
<b>10</b>			<b>1825-30</b> M < 5	<b>1825-30</b> M 10-15	<b>William Malone, 1827 – 30 Jun 1852 (gravesite)</b>
<b>11</b>			<b>1825-30</b> M < 5	<b>1825-30</b> M 10-15	<b>Dr. David Rollin, 25 Nov 1828 – 26 Oct 1883<sup>84</sup></b>
<b>12</b>				<b>1825-30</b> M 10-15	<i>Male, b. 1826-30.<sup>85</sup></i>
	<b>2 CHILDREN</b>	<b>7 CHILDREN</b>	<b>8 CHILDREN</b>	<b>5 CHILDREN</b>	<b>12 KNOWN CHILDREN, 9 IDENTIFIED</b>

*Shaded cells identify children whose connection to the family of John Junior cannot yet be proven. **Bold text** denotes approximate range of birth year, followed by the gender and age range in plain text.*

<sup>84</sup> Both dates per Leach's *Chronicle of the Yerkes Family*.

<sup>85</sup> Child number 12, John Malone No. 3 in 1850 Census, would seem not to be a child of John Malone, Junior and Betsy Hunter, as there is no corresponding 1830 Census entry for him.

THE KNOWN CHILDREN OF JAMES MALONE, SENIOR (TABLE 1 1)

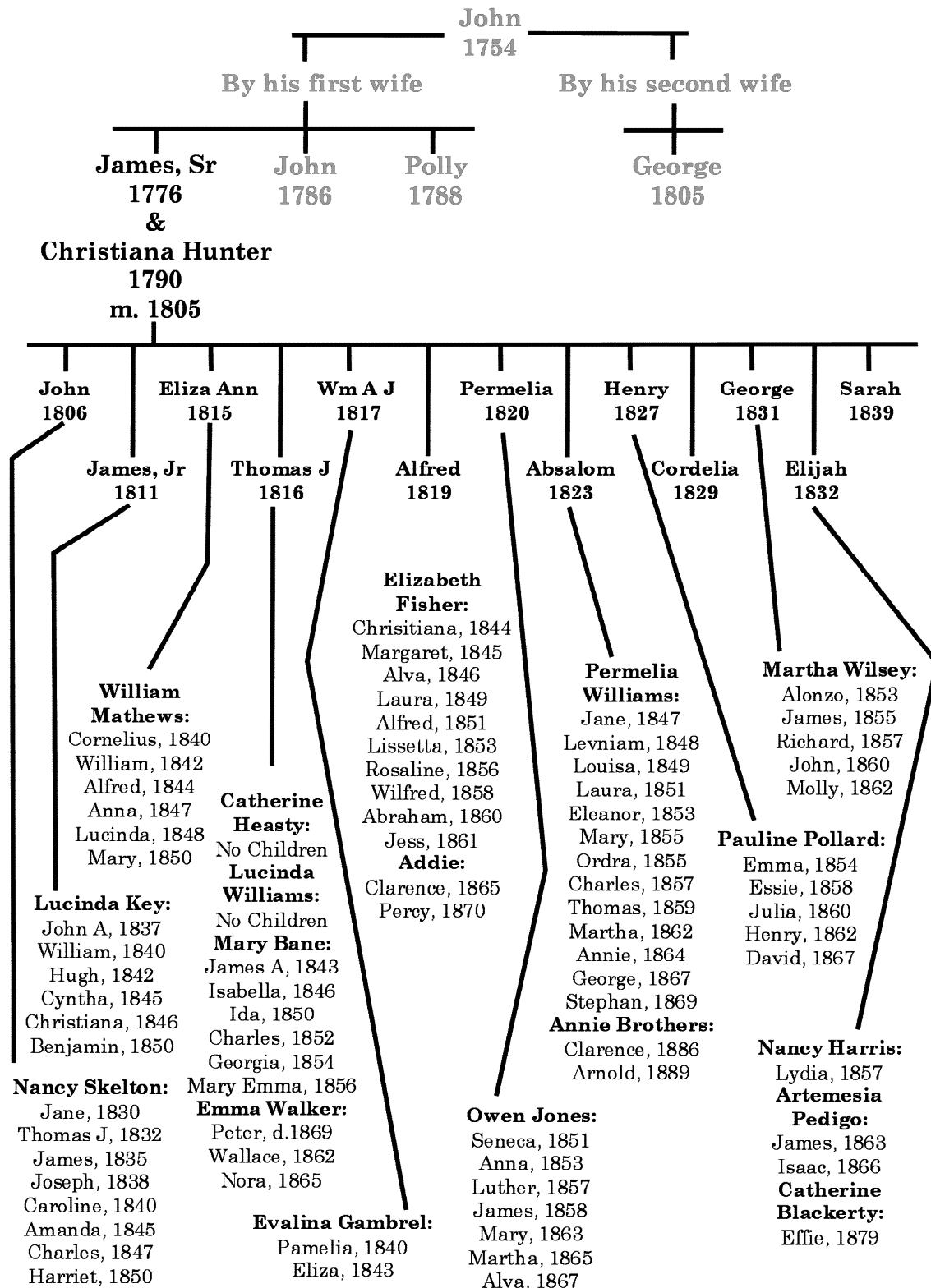
	NAME	BORN	DIED	MARRIED
<b>1</b>	John	15 Dec 1806, Woodford Co, KY	16 Jun 1853, Gibson Co, IN	Nancy Skelton 29 Oct 1829
<b>4</b>	James	5 May 1811, Woodford Co, KY	5 Feb 1877, Gibson Co, IN	Lucinda Key 28 Jul 1836
<b>5</b>	Eliza Ann	1815 Gibson Co, IN	29 Nov 1888 Gibson Co, IN	William Mathews 15 Nov 1837
<b>6</b>	Thomas J.	About 1816, Gibson Co, IN	23 Dec 1871, White Co, IL	Catherine Heasty (?) 16 Nov 1837 Lucinda Williams 23 Nov 1839 Mary Ann Bane 10 Aug 1842 Emma (Walker) Stephens 30 Jan 1861
<b>7</b>	William Andrew J.	1815-20 Gibson Co, IN?	Before 10 Aug 1844 Gibson Co, IN	Evalina Gambrel 25 Jan 1838
<b>8</b>	Dr. Alfred	20 Mar 1819 Gibson Co, IN	28 Jul 1892 Palestine, IL	Elizabeth A. Fisher 27 Dec 1841 Adaline M. Bisbee 16 Dec 1862
<b>9</b>	Permelia	About 1820 Gibson Co, IN	About 1867 Owensville, IN	Owen Curtis Jones 3 Aug 1849
<b>10</b>	Absalom M.	7 Sep 1824 Gibson Co, IN	15 Aug 1901 Crossville, IL	Permelia Williams 13 Aug 1849 Eliza Anna (Brothers) Engle 1884
<b>11</b>	Henry Harrison	10 Oct 1827 Gibson Co, IN	20 Aug 1900 Cynthiana, IN	Pauline Pollard 29 Aug 1850
<b>13</b>	Cordelia	21 Mar 1829 Gibson Co, IN	17 Mar 1849 Gibson Co, IN	Never married.
<b>14</b>	George W.	1831 Gibson Co, IN	9 Dec 1865 Posey Co, IN	Martha Wilsey 18 Feb 1852
<b>15</b>	Elijah	1832 Gibson Co, IN	About 1881 Owensville, IN	Nancy S. Harris 8 May 1856 Artemesia Pedigo 9 Dec 1861 Catherine Blackerty 17 Dec 1876
<b>16</b>	Sarah	1839 Gibson Co, IN	By 1860 Gibson Co, IN?	Never married.

THE KNOWN CHILDREN OF JOHN MALONE, JUNIOR (TABLE 12)

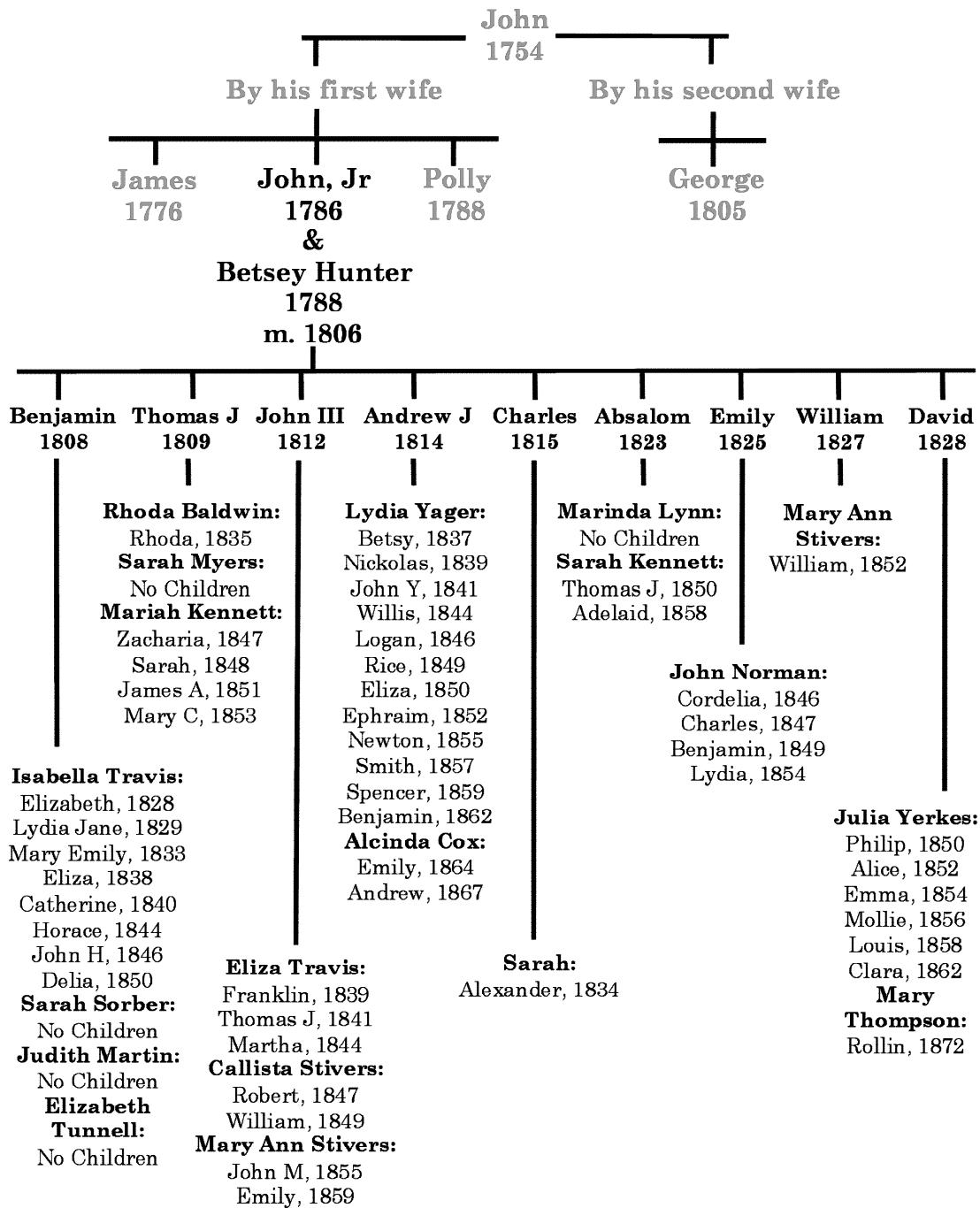
	NAME	BORN	DIED	MARRIED
<b>1</b>	Benjamin Franklin	1808 Woodford Co, KY	After 1881 Missouri	Isabella Travis 15 Mar 1827 Sarah (Sorber) Sims 9 Jan 1853 Judith (Martin) Crofoot 24 Apr 1870 Elizabeth Mary (Tunnell) Erwin 11 Feb 1880
<b>2</b>	Thomas Jefferson	11 Jan 1809 Woodford Co, KY	6 Jan 1894 Gibson Co, IN	Rhoda Baldwin 20 Nov 1834 Sarah A. Myers 7 Feb 1838 Mariah Kennett 6 Apr 1846
<b>3</b>	John III	1812 Woodford Co, KY	Between 1860 & 1869 Lawrence Co, IL	Eliza Travis 28 Mar 1838 Celeste Stivers 7 Feb 1846 Mary Ann (Malone) Stivers <sup>86</sup> 23 Jan 1853
<b>4</b>	Andrew Jackson	29 Dec 1814 Woodford Co, KY	5 Mar 1869 Gibson Co, IN	Lydia Ann Yager 9 Feb 1837 Alcinda (Cox) Slater 12 Oct 1863
<b>5</b>	Charles	Around 1815	About Apr 1838 White Co, IL	Sarah?
<b>8</b>	Absalom	17 Feb 1823 Gibson Co, IN	15 Jul 1886 Gibson Co, IN	Marinda Lynn 26 Jan 1845 Elizabeth Kennett 6 Apr 1846
<b>9</b>	Emily	28 Feb 1825 Gibson Co, IN	2 Jan 1873 Patoka, IN	John W. Norman 3 May 1845
<b>10</b>	William	1827 Gibson Co, IN	30 Jun 1852 Gibson Co, IN	Mary Ann Stivers 20 Nov 1851
<b>11</b>	Dr. David Rollin	25 Nov 1828 Gibson Co, IN	26 Oct 1883 Edinburgh, IN	J. Culpurnia Yerkes 16 Aug 1849 Mary E. Thompson 9 Apr 1870

<sup>86</sup> The widow of his brother William.

# THE KNOWN CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF JAMES MALONE, SENIOR



# THE KNOWN CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF JOHN MALONE, JUNIOR



Every man is born  
as many men  
but dies as a single one.

-MARTIN HEIDEGGER

## SUMMARY

The probability is high that the preceding tables correctly state the known family members of James Senior and John Junior. There remains a very small possibility that there are other family members that ventured away from home at an early age, as we still have some unidentified family members whose fate is unknown. Any such members of John Junior's family must have died before 1869, otherwise they or their heirs would have been entitled to a share of his estate, and no such record exists. And for James Senior, it appears only two daughters born between 1805 and 1810 are not accounted for. They would have been less than 15 years old at the 1820 Census. So, unless there is a missing marriage record in Gibson County (possible, though fairly unlikely), they probably did not survive to adulthood, since it is difficult to conceive of their parents allowing them to marry anywhere far from home. If, by chance, one or more of these unknown members of the families of James Senior and John Junior did manage to survive and prosper, it is hoped that some day their modern-day descendants will be reconnected to our Malone clan, as so many other descendants of James Senior and John Junior have already been.

## VETTING

Vetting is defined as the careful and critical evaluation of something. I believe that readers will agree that the subjects of this book have been carefully and critically examined and analyzed, and that it is clear where facts have been established and where only circumstantial evidence supports a given conclusion. Thus they can rely upon what they have read to be accurate to the degree stated.

It is clear that the results of this research and analysis have corrected a number of minor errors in several written accounts of the various members of these families. Early drafts of this book have been vetted by as many people as it was possible to find who were willing to offer assistance. As such, it is believed to be the best attempt to date at providing a firm foundation for any Malone descendants interested in researching their roots in and around Gibson County, Indiana.

The book has gone through many, many drafts and has been reviewed by several dozen people with a wide variety of backgrounds, many of whom descend from one or more of the people named herein. Their review has pinpointed errors in every single draft and almost certainly minor errors still exist. Their assistance is further assurance of the accuracy and validity of the information presented herein.

## Y-DNA TESTING CONFIRMS THE GENEALOGY PAPER TRAIL

The lines of two descendants have thus far been vetting through DNA testing. In *Volume 2: Appendix W, y-DNA Testing*, is a very brief discussion of the value of certain types of DNA testing as it relates to genealogy. Basically, Y chromosomes are only contributed by the father, whereas copies of X chromosomes are contributed by both the mother and the father. Over the course of generations chromosomes remain mostly unchanged, with only occasional mutations. Since Y Chromosomes are only contributed by the father, a

comparison of y-DNA results from direct male descendants should show little genetic variation, even over several generations.

While the paper genealogy trail for many descendants of James and John is very clear, that was not initially the case with the author's line, due mainly to the 1880 Census and the fact that the family lived on a houseboat quite probably at both the 1900 and 1910 Census. Thus, I paid for y-DNA testing in the hope that at some point another direct male descendant of either James Malone, Senior or John Malone, Junior would do likewise. I didn't have to wait very long. Randy Malone, a fourth cousin once removed and a direct male descendant of James Malone, Senior, had the same test performed a short time later. In comparing the results, only one of the forty seven locations tested differed between the two individuals. Ancestry.com predicted a Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) within six generations: I am a fifth generation descendant and he a sixth generation descendant. NSSAR's DNA standards deem that such results signify that we are "Tightly Matched." This means that if either of us documents an acceptable paper trail to either John Malone, Senior or John Hunter, Junior to gain membership in the NSSAR, the DNA results would be sufficient for the other to also gain membership.

## **AUTOSOMAL DNA TESTING**

A new DNA testing method is currently being beta tested at Ancestry.com. While not as conclusive as y-DNA testing, it evaluates the genetic material from both males and females, so direct male descent is not a requirement. Whereas y-DNA testing only looks at the Y-chromosome, this new technique, which tests autosomal DNA, looks at 23 pairs of chromosomes (21 pairs plus your X and Y chromosomes). Thus autosomal testing looks at 700,000 gene locations, whereas y-DNA testing only looks at about 40. Obviously, it is possible to find far more similarities between DNA test results with this technique. And the more people that get tested, the more refined and accurate the test results will become, especially when combined with known y-DNA test results and paper genealogy trails.

If my vague understanding of the concept is correct, it compares how many long sequences of genes are shared by individuals, in effect being able to say that, within up to about five generations, which specific individuals were likely to have a shared male or female ancestor. This testing is valuable in affirming existing paper trails, but it is currently not as conclusive as y-DNA testing. Still, it is currently the best available option for descendants other than direct male descendants. As more members of our clan get tested, it should bolster the already solid paper trails for many family members. Eventually, enough results have the potential to confirm or refute suspected relationships that are not yet proven, and to bypass the roadblock to SAR/DAR membership for many descendants that is imposed by the lack of a direct paper trail.

## **UNEXPECTED DNA TEST RESULTS**

The potential downside of y-DNA testing is that about 20% of results will show that people are related to people other than who they had thought. In the majority of cases this is related to the fact that prior to the Civil War era most states did not have formal court processes for awarding custody of orphaned children. A family in the area (usually

a relative, but not always) would simply “take them in.” And before 1880, the Census didn’t provide the relationships of household members. So while it is generally assumed that household members are directly related to each other when in a single household in earlier Census records, this is not always the case. And, of course, before widespread availability of electric lights, it was always possible that someone would occasionally end up in the wrong bed...

## FINAL COMMENTS

The immediate goal of this project was to unravel a messy plate of ancestral spaghetti and, in doing so, to clearly ascertain the members of the families of James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior. This has been satisfactorily accomplished, as we would seem to have identified the bulk of the children of these families, with a small possibility that there may be other children that have yet to be identified, or perhaps a very small chance one or two have been incorrectly attributed to either family.

An effort such as this has required casting a broad net and digging deep into the pasts of many individuals and families; with the end result being that far more was captured than has been included in this book. You are invited to view my *Malone & Adams Family Tree* at Ancestry.com, where you will find copies of nearly all the primary source documents used in this research, as well as links to secondary sources of information. You’ll also find updates to the information that has been published here, though publication was put off several times in order to minimize the need to make significant revisions to this work.

I hope you’ll join me in continuing to research this interesting family and I look forward to your help in further identifying the various members of our clan. Together we will help our many distant cousins to learn more about their hardy pioneer ancestors and the roles they played in shaping the early history of the United States of America.

## CHRISTIANA HUNTER AND BETSY HUNTER

In genealogy, especially in researching people that lived prior to 1850, the women of the family often fail to be fully appreciated due to there being few available records that are specific to them. But when you look at the size of the families that Christiana and Betsy raised, and reflect upon the considerable success of those children, you get at least a small sense of their contributions and sacrifices for their families. They bring to mind two quotes by Edna Ferber, paraphrased together here:

***“Their story’s never really been told. But it’s there, just the same... I’m not belittling the brave pioneer men, but the sunbonnet as well as the sombrero has helped to settle this glorious land of ours.”<sup>87</sup>***

Amen. It is truly a shame that there are not more facts known about the lives these remarkable women. And it is an even greater shame that we know virtually nothing at all about the mother of James Malone, Senior and John Malone, Junior.

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<sup>87</sup> From *Cimarron* by Edna Ferber (1929).

## **ADDENDA**

John Malone, Senior had two other known children that were identified as part of this research. Since they are outside the stated scope and purpose of this book, what is known of them is included in an addendum, which is contained in the section that follows.

A second addendum is also included which lists all of the known and likely children of John Hunter, Junior.

## **POSTSCRIPT**

Following the Bibliography is a postscript that lists the descendants that were asked to review this work prior to its finalization. It is these descendants that have helped with refining the details in this book. The listing is just another way to acknowledge their much appreciated assistance, and it is also a means for those descendants who are most closely related to perhaps find one another.

## BACK MATTER

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*As in any endeavor, what you don't know greatly outweighs what you can and do know. As such, there are doubtless other avenues of exploration that can and should be explored, and there are clues left behind that remain to be found by others at some future time. I leave it to those who follow in my footsteps to improve upon this work, as have those whose footsteps I have followed.*

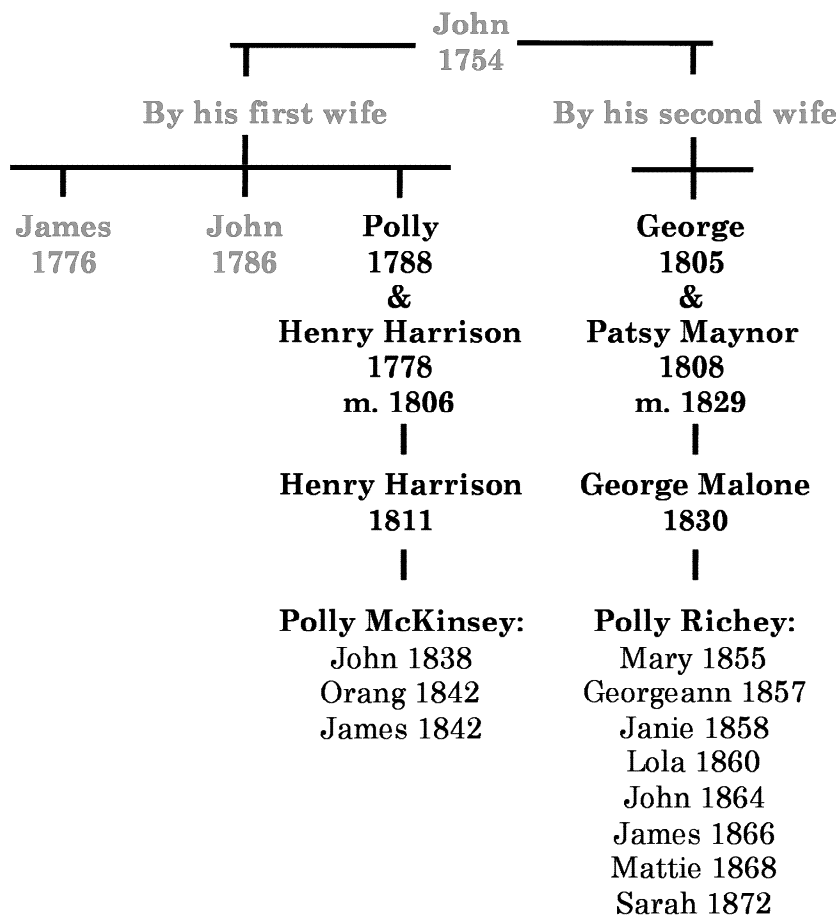
“The farther backward you look,  
the farther forward you are likely to see.”

WINSTON CHURCHILL

## ADDENDUM A: OTHER CHILDREN OF JOHN MALONE, SENIOR

As part of the process of writing this book, the identities were discovered of two additional children of John Malone, Senior – Mary “Polly” Malone and George N. Malone. They are clearly outside of the scope of this book, yet are still very important in the history of our clan. Of necessity, they were not as exhaustively researched as were James Senior and John Junior. Clearly there are other members of their families that remain to be discovered, but what is presented on the following pages is a good start at getting to know these additional distant cousins.

### THREE GENERATIONS DESCENDED FROM POLLY MALONE & GEORGE MALONE



My family begins with me,  
your family ends with you.

-IPHICRATES

## MARY “POLLY” (MALONE) HARRISON

As noted earlier, Polly Malone married Henry Harrison on 10 Dec 1806. On 5 Jul 1836 there is an administrator's bond taken out by Porter Fisher, the administrator of Henry's estate. This was the same day that Spencer Calmes took out a bond as executor of the estate of John Malone, Senior, which suggests their deaths may have had a common cause, most likely an infectious disease. Cholera outbreaks were fairly common in many areas of the United States during this specific time period, which suggests a likely cause of their death. It may also explain why it has not yet been possible to find record of the other known (but unidentified) Malones and Harrisons in Woodford County after 1833. Some likely died, while others may have gone elsewhere, hoping to find a healthier place to live.

At present, there is only one known child of theirs: Henry Harrison, Junior. His biography is found in *History of Randolph and Macon Counties, Missouri* by National Historical Company (1884) on pages 609 & 610, a portion of which is transcribed here:

*“**Henry Harrison, Jr.**, was the son of **Henry Harrison, Sr.**, a Virginian by birth, and whose wife was, before her marriage, a **Miss Polly Malone**, of Irish descent. They were married in about 1806 and had a family of 13 children, **Henry Harrison, Jr.**, being the only one living [in 1884]. The father died in 1833 and the mother in 1850. **Henry Harrison, Jr.**, was born in Woodford county, Ky., October 8, 1811, on the 19<sup>th</sup> of Oct 1835 was married to **Miss Mary McKinsey**, who was born in Clark county, Ky., January 20, 1813. Four years after his marriage, who then lived in Grant county, Ky., came to Missouri and settled in Randolph county, where he has since resided. By industry and good management he became well-to-do and possessed of a fine estate. His lands, however, he has divided out among his children, and he is now living in retirement and comfort. A life well and usefully spent has been rewarded with an abundance of this world's goods and in his old age he is blessed with the esteem of all who know him and with veneration and respect of his near and dear ones. Such an evening of life is a fitting conclusion to the honorable and worthy career he has made as a man and citizen. Mr. Harrison's first wife, a noble and true-hearted woman, with whom he has spent nearly 50 years of happy married life, is still living. She bore her husband four children, three of whom are living, and the other is in heaven. The living are: **John W.**, **James E.**, and **Orang M.** (at whose insistence this sketch is inserted). **John W.** was married to **Miss Nackey Patton** in 1863. They had four children; three died in infancy. His wife died in 1874. **James E.** was married to **Miss Kate Hedges** in 1866. They have three children: **Nancy M.**, **John M.**, and **Mary E.** Their homestead contains 155 acres. **Orang M.** still lives with his parents on the old homestead, containing 140 acres, and is unmarried. To his present wife **Mr. [John W.] Harrison** was married November 9, 1876. She was, prior to her marriage to him, **Mrs. Bettie**, the widow of **William E. Patton** of Howard county. **Mr. and Mrs. Harrison** have one son, **J. Lester**, born August 25, 1882. Mr. Harrison's homestead contains 175 acres. Mr. H. and wife are members of the Baptist Church.”*

It is interesting to note that after the death of John W. Harrison's first wife, Nacky Patton, he married Bettie (Dougherty) Patton, the widow of Nacky's younger brother, William.

The above account covers Polly (Malone) Harrison's grandchildren by her longest surviving son, Henry Harrison, Junior, so there is no need to further discuss his family. It appears the majority of his descendants remained in the Randolph County, Missouri area, at least through the 1930s.

No record of their other 12 children has been found. It is not known how many of them survived to adulthood, only that by 1884 Henry Harrison, Junior was the only one still alive (at age 75). There are other Harrison families living in Randolph County, Missouri in 1850, though they can be conclusively shown not to have been her children.

A Census record is found in Woodford County for Henry Harrison that would seem to match this family. The household contains a son and two daughters, all born between 1800 and 1810. However, this same family in 1820 clearly has children born before the 1806 marriage of Henry and Polly, and it lacks a match for Henry Junior. It remains a mystery where they were living while in Woodford County and what became of their other children.

Knowing that Polly (Malone) Harrison died in 1850 is a valuable clue in further researching this line of our clan. Even though the earlier cited account did not tell us where she died, the probability is greatest that it was either in Missouri or Kentucky. The 1850 Federal Mortality Census may provide a direction for further research. In searching that source, the one record of interest is Polly Harrison, d. Jun 1850 of "infl lungs" (either influenza or inflamed lungs) in Warren County, Kentucky at 65 years of age (thus she was born about 1785) if this is the correct person.

## GEORGE N. MALONE

While it is not absolutely proven that George N. Malone is a son of John Malone, Senior, compelling circumstantial evidence strongly suggests that is the case. As discussed earlier, there are just too many facts that would seem to tie him together as a son of John Senior for there to be any other plausible explanation.

George married Martha “Patsy” Maynor (spelled Martha Mainer on her marriage bond) on 29 Jun 1829 in Woodford County, Kentucky. The 1830 Census shows that by the following year they had a daughter, who has not been identified and whose fate is unknown. George died just six years later, leaving open the possibility of perhaps as many as a few more children. However, only one additional child is known, George Washington Malone, born 1 Jan 1833 in Woodford County, Kentucky. He is found in the 1850 Census living in Harrison County, Kentucky with his mother, Martha.



1914 Map of Kentucky Counties from a work entitled “Atlas of the World.” Harrison County is near the top center in green. Nicholas County abuts to the east.

George served in Company D, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles of the Confederate Army for one year (the only known member of our clan to fight for the Confederacy), enlisting on 22 Oct 1861. In 1913 he was granted a pension for his service, which noted that after he was discharged he had sworn allegiance to the United States government (this was required of all Confederate veterans). He died four years later from a variety of ailments.

On 12 Jan 1854, in abutting Nicholas County, Kentucky, he married Minerva “Polly” Richey. By 1860 they had four daughters. And at that time, Minerva’s mother, Mary, and three of her siblings, are living with them. By 1870 they are living on their own, with an additional two sons and a daughter. And the 1880 Census shows that they had one additional daughter. So by 1880 their known children were:

- Mary Isabelle Malone, b. 1855
- Georgeann Malone, b. 1857
- Janie F. Malone, b. 1858
- Lola M. Malone, b. 1860
- John Calhoun Brackenridge Malone, b. 1864
- John Morton Malone, b. 1866
- Margaret Lee “Mattie” Malone, b. 1868
- Sarah Malone, b. 1872

Of these, Georgeann and Janie F. are likely to have died in childhood. Mary and Lola were old enough to have married, but marriage records in Nicholas County, Kentucky are spotty around that time period, so their fate may never be known. Likewise with Sarah, who may have married by 1900, as we last see her at 8 years of age in the 1880 Census.

Of the known surviving children, we are able to learn the following:

- Margaret Lee Malone married Thomas Jefferson Small on 6 Jan 1895. They had at least seven children.
- John Calhoun Malone married Ida Mae Fookes around 1886. They had at least five children.
- James Morton Malone married Eda Almira Wagoner around 1892. They had several children together.

There are many grandchildren of these three children of George Washington Malone, and it was only in the grandchildren’s generations that some members of the family started moving any distance away from Harrison and Nicholas County. The majority remained close to home, at least through the 1930 Census.

## **ADDENDUM B: THE CHILDREN OF JOHN HUNTER, JUNIOR**

Since he played such an important role in blazing a trail for the members of his family to reach the lower Wabash River Valley, it is worth checking to see if we can learn a bit more about the family of John Hunter, Junior.

From *Joseph Hunter Genealogy and his Jager Connection, 1650-2000* (2000) we know that John's parents were John Hunter, Senior and Barbara Bowman. They were married in 1761 in Maryland. Soon after, they purchased 50 acres on Plum Run Creek (near Hagerstown), Frederick County, Maryland, which they later expanded to 150 acres. They lived there for about 20 years. This is where John Hunter, Junior was born on 27 Nov 1762.

By Dec 1780 John Hunter, Junior had moved to Rockingham County, Virginia, at which time he joined the "service" as a substitute for his father, John Hunter, Senior. In May the following year he married Elizabeth Osman at Rockingham County. The Revolution ended a short time later, and John Hunter, Junior was present when Lord Cornwallis capitulated.

Around 1782 or 1783 he and his family moved to Eastern Tennessee, along with his parents and other family members, settling near Jonesboro along Cherokee Creek. It states in *Two worlds in the Tennessee Mountains: exploring the origins of Appalachian stereotypes* by David C. Hsiung (1997) that John operated a public grist mill along Cherokee Creek, where "the modest waters of Cherokee Creek did not grind corn quickly, and so the miller and his customer had a chance to exchange pleasantries and news." John's parents died in Washington County and are buried at Cherokee Baptist Church Cemetery.

In the early 1790s John and his wife moved north to Madison County, Kentucky (where his daughter later married James Malone, Senior). John claimed to be living in Montgomery County, Kentucky around 1803 and in the spring of 1807 he moved to Indiana Territory.

### **THE CHILDREN OF JOHN HUNTER, JUNIOR**

Due to a courthouse fire in Wabash County, Illinois there is no will or probate for John Hunter, Junior and thus far no family bible records are known to exist (there is a very remote chance he actually died in Lawrence County, Illinois, though the records there are poorly indexed and thus would be very difficult to find). But there are a few clues to the identities of his children. Those that follow next can be conclusively proven to be his children, and those that follow after are more suspect:

**Isaac W. Hunter**, b. 1786 in Washington County, Tennessee, filed an application in 1832 while living in Wabash County, Illinois seeking his father's unclaimed pension benefits.

**Christiana Hunter**, b. 1790 in Washington County, Tennessee, had the consent of John Hunter, Junior for her marriage to James Malone, Senior. John's signature matched that found on his pension application.

**Catherine Hunter** (year of birth not known) married Easton Clarke in Woodford County, Kentucky on 1 Apr 1801. Consent was given by John Hunter, father of Catherine, with John Williams as bondsman. The consent was attested by John Williams and Jno Miller.

Handwritten consent document for Catherine Hunter's marriage to Easton Clarke. The text reads: "I hereby give my consent to the marriage intended between Easton Clarke & my daughter Catherine Hunter. You are hereby authorized to grant a license for that purpose. Witness my hand & seal this 28<sup>th</sup> day of March 1801." The document is signed by John Hunter and attested by John Williams and Jno Miller. The date is 11<sup>th</sup> April 1801.

**Rhoda Hunter**, b. 1795 in Madison County, Kentucky, married John Spilman on 30 Oct 1813 in Woodford County, Kentucky. Consent was by John Hunter, father of Rhoda. Consent attested by [Judge] Thomas Montgomery and the consent indicated that John Hunter was living in Indiana Territory, County of Gibson. Absalom Hunter acted as bondsman.

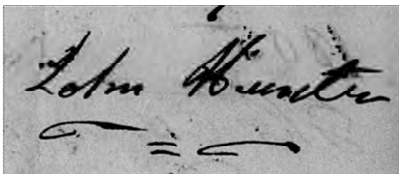
Handwritten consent document for Rhoda Hunter's marriage to John Spilman. The text reads: "I do hereby Certify that I Give Leave to my daughter Rhoda Hunter to obtain Licence of matrimony to inter marry with John Spilman if requested by him Given under my hand this 18<sup>th</sup> day of octbr 1813 Gibson Ct-IT John Hunter". The document is signed by John Hunter and attested by Thomas Montgomery. The date is 18<sup>th</sup> day of October 1813.

Their father's signature from each of the above consents, plus his signature on his Revolutionary War Pension application file are shown below. The signatures appear to match, despite the span of 30+ years during which the signatures were made:

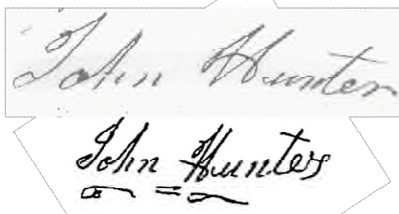
## The Signatures of John Hunter, Junior



**1801 - From consent for marriage of Catherine Hunter in Woodford County.**



**1805 - From consent for marriage of Christiana Hunter in Madison County.**



**1813 - From consent for marriage of Rhoda Hunter in Woodford County (John was living in Gibson County, Indiana Territory).**

**1832 - From pension application submitted in Wabash County, Illinois.**

### WWW.JOHNHUNTERFAMILY.ORG

It appears that when Patricia Finn Hunter wrote her book about the family of Joseph Hunter she used a family tree found at [www.johnhunterfamily.org](http://www.johnhunterfamily.org) as a means to organize her research. What follows was not included in her book and was most likely meant to be a list of leads to follow up on, if time allowed. As such, it likely should not be treated as gospel, but merely as a list of individuals that may be connected with John Hunter, Junior. She includes Christiana and Isaac in her list, but does not include Rhoda and Catherine. The other potential children are:

**Hiram A. Hunter.** He is not a child of John Hunter, Junior. Hiram Abiff Hunter, D. D. was the child of James and Elizabeth (Howlett) Hunter.<sup>88</sup> He was born 13 Aug 1800 near Lynchburg, Virginia. In 1823 he moved to Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana. He preached a circuit in Indiana and lived in Princeton, Gibson County, Indiana at times in the 1830s.

**Margaret "Peggy" Hunter** married David Long just four days after the marriage of Christiana. However her age was proved by Jas. Bogie. Thus she was over 21 years of age and did not need anyone's consent. There is no documentation to support the notion that she is the daughter of John Hunter, Junior. While she

<sup>88</sup> From <http://www.cumberland.org/hfcpc/minister/HunterHA.htm>.

could be John's daughter, she also could be a widowed wife of an unknown son. The main question is why, with John Hunter, Junior signing Christiana's marriage bond just four days earlier, did he not provide proof of age? And a secondary question is why she married at a later age than John's other daughters, who generally married around age 18? She may indeed be his daughter, but there is a lack of conclusive proof. She quite probably is a member of his extended family and, even if she turns out not to be his daughter, she may be the mother of one or more of John's grandchildren.

**Harris Hunter** married Betsy Ann Sharp in Gibson County, Indiana on 20 Sep 1816. He died some time after 1830, so there is no Census record to provide us with clues about where he was born. He purchased land in Gibson County on 10 Nov 1818 in sections 30 & 31, Township 3 South, Range 11 West. That's about four miles due west of the property of John Hunter, Junior.

**Henry Hunter** was born 1792 in Kentucky (according to the 1850 Census for Smith Township, Posey County, Indiana). His headstone at Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Poseyville, Posey County, Indiana states that he died on 8 Sep 1867, aged 75 years, 9 months, 13 days. Thus he was born on 20 Dec 1791. He married Sarah Leach in Gibson County, Indiana on 15 Jan 1815. The John Hunter Family website states he was a twin to Elen. Henry purchased property in Section 30, Township 3 South, Range 12 West on 29 Jan 1819. That's about three miles from John Hunter, Junior and four miles from Harris Hunter.

**H. William Hunter** married Nancy Davis on 14 Jan 1821 in Gibson County, Indiana. He died prior to the 1850 Census, so there is no information about his age or place of birth. He purchased property in Section 28, Township 3 South, Range 11 West on 3 Dec 1816. That's a little over a mile from Henry, about five miles from Harris and three miles from John Hunter, Junior.

**Elen Hunter** is noted on the John Hunter Family website as having married Samuel Spilman, but no marriage record or other documentation is noted. There is an Elen Spilman living in Gibson County at the 1850 Census, and she was born around 1792 in Kentucky. She is buried at Mount Moriah Cemetery in Union Township, Gibson County, Indiana, but her headstone is badly worn and very difficult to read. The Census age supports the notion that she may be Henry's twin. And with Rhoda also marrying a Spilman, there is additional reason to suspect that she may be a child of John Hunter, Junior. Her husband, who is also found in the 1850 Census, was Samuel Spilman, b.



1794 in Kentucky (Rhoda's husband was born 1785 in Virginia).

So is there a marriage record for Elen and Samuel? The earliest recorded marriage in Gibson County was on 18 Jun 1813, with earlier records (as early as 1807) being recorded in Knox County. There are no Hunter or Spilman marriages of record between 1807 and 1814. It is possible that they are the Nelley Hunter and "Samuel Spellman" who were married by Robert Stubbs on 13 Sep 1813 in Campbell County, Kentucky (Nelley is a common nickname for Ellen or Helen). Interestingly, Henry Harrison was bondsman (possibly John Malone, Senior's son-in-law?). According to Jean Vaughn Hendricks, who researched this possible connection in a past visit to Campbell County, the original marriage records for that time period no longer exist. The only records are copies transcribed into the marriage register, so it is not possible to compare Henry Harrison's signature with that found on the bond for his marriage to Polly Malone.

Campbell County is not near the Kentucky Counties of Woodford, Madison or Montgomery (where John is known to have spent time), so if she was married there it makes her relationship to John Hunter, Junior somewhat suspect. However, a Campbell County archivist mentioned to Jean Hendricks that the minister that performed the wedding, Robert Stubbs, was well known for marrying couples who were passing through Newport, Kentucky on their way west. So that gives a degree of plausibility to their being married there, especially since she was at least 21 years old and did not need anyone's consent. After all, Newport, Kentucky offered a departure point for those traveling down the Ohio River. It may have also afforded an opportunity to purchase needed goods that were either scarce or far more expensive in rural Indiana. With the likely knowledge that her younger sister, Rhoda, would be married the following month, she and Samuel may have simply made the decision to elope while on family business in Newport.

On page 55 of *The pictorial story of America, Part III: History of Gibson County* by Elia W. Peattie (1895) is the following excerpt from the biography of William S. Spilman:

*"WILLIAM S. SPILMAN, who has been an important factor in the political and business life of Gibson County, and is an esteemed resident of Princeton, was born in Vanderburgh County, Indiana, September 4, 1838, a son of Chesterfield C. and Mahala (Williams) Spilman. His father was a native of Gibson County, and in 1877 removed to Arkansas, where he died in 1879, at the age of sixty-seven years. The grandfather, Samuel Spilman, was a native of Kentucky, and come to this country about 1805. He married a daughter of John H. Hunter, who served seven years in the Revolutionary War, and Samuel Spilman was also one of the heroes in that sanguinary struggle, which happily resulted in American Independence."*

Per Bonnie Johnson at the Princeton Public Library there was no will for Samuel Spilman who died in 1851. At one time there was a probate file, but at the time that such records were microfilmed the file was missing. Having learned this, Jean and James Hendricks visited Willard Library in Evansville, Indiana to see if there was another source naming Samuel's descendants. There they found a copy of *Vanderburgh County, Indiana Deed Book Y*, where on pages 329-331 is a deed abstract for a deed dated shortly after Samuel's death. It conveyed an 80 acre property (described as the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 27, T 4S, R 11 W, 2<sup>nd</sup> P M) from the heirs of Samuel Spilman to their brother, John Spilman (whose full name was John Hunter Spilman). Samuel had originally patented the land in 1839. The names of the heirs were:

- I. C C and Mahala Spilman
- II. James and Margaret Jane Spilman
- III. Rhody Spilman
- IV. Elizabeth Spilman
- V. Sanders F. and Mary Ann Spilman
- VI. Micager and Mary Ann Harmon
- VII. Jeremiah and Elizabeth Spilman
- VIII. Richard and Manerva Spilman.

On 4 Nov 1850 the Census for Johnson Township, Gibson County, Indiana lists the following related households:

**Dwelling 216/Family 216:**

Samuel Spillman, b. 1794  
Elen (Hunter), b. 1792  
*Elizabeth, b. 1822 (IV)*  
*Rhoda, b. 1825 (V)*  
Sarah J., b. 1833  
Sam, b. 1832

**Dwelling 217/Family 217**

*Jeremiah Spilman, b. 1824 (VII)*  
*Elisabeth (Harmon), b. 1827 (VII)*  
*Richard, b. 1828 (VIII)*

**Dwelling 218/Family 218:**

*Micajah Harmon, b. 1815 (VI)*  
*Mary (Spilman), b. 1820 (VI)*  
Alonzo, b. 1842  
Calvin Lot, b. 1845  
Elisabeth C., b. 1847

On 25 Sep 1850 in abutting Hart Township, Warrick County, Indiana we find additional related households:

**Dwelling 528/Family 528:**

*Camiller C. Spillman, b. 1815 (I)*  
*Mahal (Williams), b. 1823 (I)*  
William, b. 1839

Eliza, b. 1843  
Mary, b. 1848  
Richard, b. 1828 (VIII)

Richard Spilman is found in the households of two of his brothers: on 25 Sep 1850 he is living with C. C., and on 4 Nov 1850 he is living with Jeremiah. On 13 Mar 1851 he married Manerva Riddle in Warrick County, Indiana.

The Census records certainly seem to describe the families noted in the deed abstract, so it is certain that we are dealing with the correct family. Based upon this information we can establish that Chesterfield C. ("C.C.") Spilman is the son of Samuel Spilman, b. 1794 in Kentucky and that Samuel Spilman had a wife named Elen. Based upon the Peattie biography, Elen's last name was Hunter.

With this information it is clear that at least one of the facts in the Peattie biography is in error: Samuel is described as being a native of Kentucky and a Revolutionary War veteran – that is not possible, as Kentucky did not exist at the time of the Revolution. And obviously Samuel was born well after the end of the war. It would seem as if some of the facts attributed to Samuel may belong to another individual, possibly his father.

There is another John Hunter who from 1830 on had lived in nearby Daviess County, Indiana (two counties north of Warrick County). He received a Revolutionary War pension in 1835 (#S32334) and was born 2 Dec 1755 in New Castle County, Delaware. He was living in Pennsylvania when he first entered service, and his pension deposition states he lived in Mason or Campbell County, Kentucky for four years, at around the mid-1790s. He would seem to be a better fit for the John H. Hunter in William Spilman's biography than would our John Hunter, Junior.

There is no Revolutionary War pension record for a Samuel Spilman, so his war service cannot be corroborated. That there was a Samuel Spilman in southwestern Indiana around 1805 is corroborated by this account, found on page 348 of Stormont's book (a similar, slightly longer biography is found on page 221 in *History of Gibson County* by James T. Tartt [1884], but it does not add any new information):

*"Another settler of 1806 was Samuel Spillman from the mountains of Tennessee. He was by trade a tanner, and there had to earn his living under the ban of Southern aristocracy, which looked upon labor by white man as a disgrace. He sought out the wilds of this county and built him a rude cabin home near where Haubstadt now stands. Here he toiled many years and reared a family of seventeen children, all sons but four. After being here a few years he established a tannery, the first in this portion of the county. He built the first brick house in Johnson township."*

The fact that this information was published around 11 years prior to Peattie's book means that this could well be a different Samuel. We don't know where the information came from, but at that time there were still surviving children of Samuel and Elen, so the information is likely fairly reliable. It would not seem that this describes the father of Chesterfield, who would have been only 12 years old in 1806. An elder Samuel is not found in Census records for Gibson County, suggesting that he may have died prior to the first Census in 1820 (this would also explain the lack of a pension record). It is also possible that multiple households were living together at that time and he was simply not a head of household at that time.

It is interesting to note that John Spilman/Rhoda Hunter and Samuel Spilman/Elen Hunter both had sons named Samuel K. Spilman (Rhoda in 1825, Elen in 1832). And Elen had a daughter named Rhoda (in 1825). It looks increasingly as if it was indeed John Malone, Senior's son-in-law, Henry Harrison, who had posted bond for Elen's marriage in Campbell County.

Unfortunately the Peattie biography does not name Samuel's wife or give us more information about John H. Hunter. Given the erroneous details of the earliest generations of William S. Spilman's ancestors, it seems likely that what is attributed to them is lore and not fact. Remember that this biography is William's recollection of the past; that John Hunter, Junior likely died around the time that he was born, and that he was only thirteen years old when his father, Samuel, died. As such, aside from John Hunter's name and the fact that he served in the Revolutionary War, the remainder is very suspect. With that all of this in mind, it seems somewhat likely that Elen and Rhoda were both daughters of John Hunter, Junior. There is conclusive proof that Rhoda is his daughter and both women were living in Johnson Township, just seven pages apart in the 1850 Census. But there is also a small chance that she is related to another Hunter family living in Woodford County, which will be covered a little later.

## SUMMARY

The proximity of the land purchases of Harris, Henry and H. William provide good circumstantial evidence that they may be sons of John Hunter, Junior, especially in light of the fact that they, together with John Hunter, Junior, are the only Hunters listed in the Government Land Office database as original patentees in Gibson County, Indiana. Both Rhoda and Elen married Spilmans and they are both living in Johnson Township in the 1850 Census, which provides circumstantial evidence that Elen may be related since Rhoda is known to be John's daughter. The lack of involvement by John Hunter, Junior in the marriage of Peggy suggests she may not be his daughter.

The results of the above analysis are summarized in the following table:

Name	Year of Birth	Status as a child of John Hunter, Junior
<b>Catherine Hunter</b>	? (1783)	<b>PROVEN</b>
Margaret "Peggy" Hunter	? (1783)	SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY
Harris Hunter	? (1787)	SOMEWHAT LIKELY, NOT PROVEN
<b>Christiana Hunter</b>	<b>1790</b>	<b>PROVEN</b>
Elen Hunter	1791	LIKELY, <sup>89</sup> NOT PROVEN
Henry Hunter	1791	SOMEWHAT LIKELY, NOT PROVEN
H. William Hunter	? (1795)	SOMEWHAT LIKELY, NOT PROVEN
<b>Rhoda Hunter</b>	<b>1795</b>	<b>PROVEN</b>
<b>Hiram A. Hunter</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>** DISPROVEN **</b>
<b>Isaac Hunter</b>	<b>1804</b>	<b>PROVEN</b>

## WOODFORD COUNTY HUNTERS

John Hunter, Junior is not known to have ever lived in Woodford County, Kentucky. So the discovery of the marriage there of one of his daughters during a time when he was known to be living in Gibson County, Indiana Territory raises a question: *Who was looking after his children in his absence and where were they living?*

This question collides head-on with an earlier conundrum: *Who are the individuals living in the household of John Malone, Senior in the 1810 Census for Woodford County?*

The latter question was researched extensively by Marti Martin of the Woodford County Historical Society. Aside from George Malone, there was no trace of any other Malones matching the age and gender of those individuals living with John Malone, Senior at the 1810 Census. When we take a closer look at that census record and compare it with the known and suspected members of the family of John Hunter, Junior, it seems the answer to both question is found:

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<sup>89</sup> There is a preponderance of evidence that supports this conclusion, which becomes more evident in the section that follows.

**Males:**

- 3 under age 10 (George Malone, b. 1805; Isaac W. Hunter, b. 1804; UNKNOWN)
- 1 aged 16-25 (H. William Hunter, b. 1795)
- 1 aged over 45 (John Malone, Senior, b. 1754).

**Females:**

- 1 aged 10-15 (Rhoda Hunter, b. 1795)
- 1 aged 16-25 (Elen Hunter, b. 1791)

If this speculation is correct, it would seem that the Hunters and Malones worked in unison to assure their mutual success in Gibson County. John Hunter, Junior and his eldest sons formed the vanguard by preceding both families' move to Indiana, while John Malone, Senior and his sons stayed behind in Woodford County, to take care of the younger Hunter children. This arrangement benefited both sides. The Woodford County contingent was able to earn money to buy goods that were not easily obtained on the frontier. And those in Gibson County were preparing several properties for the eventual arrival of the remainder of the extended family.

As noted earlier, there are at least two other Hunters in early Woodford County records: Betsy (b. 1788), wife of John Malone, Junior and Absalom Hunter (b. 1791). In addition, there is Samuel Hunter, for whom an estate bond was issued on 5 Jul 1813. He, like James Malone, Senior, had been captured at Dudley's Defeat. It would seem that less than two months after that event he died, quite possibly as the result of his wounds. He left a widow, Sally and at least two daughters (per his 1810 Census record).

It is worth comparing these individuals with the known and likely children of John Hunter, Junior to see if they might be his children (recall that John married Elizabeth Osman on 1 May 1781, so their eldest child would have been born no sooner than 1782):

- Catherine Hunter, b. about 1783 if she married at age 18 (proven)
- Harris Hunter, b. 1787
- Christiana Hunter, b. 1790 (proven)
- Elen Hunter, b. 1791
- Henry Hunter, b. 1791
- H. William Hunter, b. 1795
- Rhoda Hunter, b. 1795 (proven)
- Isaac Hunter, b. 1804 (proven)

With both Elen and Henry being born in 1791, Absalom is almost certainly not John's child. And with Elen being a match for one of the 16-25 year old females in the household of John Malone, Senior (in addition to having her marriage bond posted by Henry Harrison) the odds are increased that she is the daughter of John Hunter, Junior and is not directly related to Betsy and Absalom. With Harris being born in 1787 (I don't know of a confirmed source of this date) and Christiana in 1790, the odds are not great that Betsy, born 1788, is his child (and there is no consent found for her in Woodford County to prove such a relationship). There is no means to determine a reasonably

accurate age for Samuel, but the 1810 census tells us he was born between 1785 and 1794. He is listed more than a dozen pages after the Malones in the 1810 Census and there are very few places where he could fit in John's family. The odds are very low that he was John's son and he may be completely unrelated.

Though the parents of Betsy and Absalom Hunter are not known, there is a fair chance they share the same father. And given their close interaction with the children of John Malone, Senior and John Hunter, Junior, there is probably a close relationship to the latter, who was likely their uncle. His father, John Hunter, Senior, died in 1823, but few of his children were named in his will, as they had all been given £100 pounds each prior to his death. Most of his estate went to his wife, Barbary (Bowman), for her use during her lifetime (she died in 1831). Upon her death the estate was to be divided equally amongst their children. Some estate documents, including an inventory, are available online at [familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org), but currently there does not appear to be anything related to the final distribution of the estate. If such documents exist, they likely would name the living descendants of any of John Hunter, Senior's children who preceded him in death, and thus could prove how some of the Woodford County Hunters relate to him.

### **OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS?**

There are two other Hunter Marriages in Madison County, Kentucky prior to 1800: Elizabeth Hunter and Loid (Lloyd) Partwood in Feb 1788, and John Hunter and Rachel Travis on 26 Dec 1797. Elizabeth would seem not to be related, as she was in Madison County at least a few years earlier than John's deposition states that he was there.

The John Hunter that married Rachel Travis is interesting. Any son of John's would be no older than age 15 in 1797, so it's not possible that this is an unknown son of his. This looks suspiciously like a second marriage for John, as there is a gap between the birth of Rhoda b. 1795 and Isaac b. 1804; Elizabeth Osman may have died some time after Rhoda's birth and John subsequently remarried in 1797.

There is a second Madison County John Hunter marriage, to Elizabeth Buster on 15 Mar 1814. The signature on the bond does not match that of John Hunter, Junior, though there are some minor similarities. There is the possibility that this is a son of John's. We can assume he was at least 21 years of age and thus born by 1793. But if he were his son, it is curious that he did not follow the others to Indiana and that he is in Madison County well after the others have left.

Since all of the material covered in this addendum is outside the scope of this book, I'll leave all these unanswered questions for a future researcher to sort out...

“One generation plants the trees  
and another gets the shade.”

CHINESE PROVERB

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Women are indexed by their maiden name, with a cross reference to their married name. An attempt has been made to distinguish between Malones with the same or similar names. In such cases, a distinct middle name, middle initial, or year of birth is included.

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“If you want to understand today,  
you have to search yesterday.”

PEARL S. BUCK

## POSTSCRIPT: DESCENDANTS THAT REVIEWED OR CONTRIBUTED TO THIS RESEARCH

Included in the acknowledgments are a number of people that are descendants of the families of either James Malone, Senior or John Malone, Junior who contributed to improving the quality of this research, though they were not the only ones asked to review one or more of the early drafts of this book. It was hoped that critical review by genealogically-inclined descendants and/or their relatives would reveal any weaknesses in my research and correct any errors prior to publication. The relationships of all those descendants asked to review this book are noted here to assist any future researchers, though a few of these descendants declined to provide any feedback prior to publication. Also included are those descendants whose previously unpublished work I have incorporated in this book.

Being descended from James Senior's family, I may have been unintentionally biased in my desired to find more descendants on my side of the family tree, as there is a more direct personal benefit. Though it appears that more lines in John's family "daughtered out," making it more difficult to track descendants:

### JOHN MALONE, JUNIOR'S DESCENDANTS

Descendant	Relationship to JOHN Jr	Child Descended from
Kenneth Malone Greenwell	4 <sup>th</sup> ggs	Absalom Malone
Cathy (Beuershausen) Nelson	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	Andrew Jackson Malone
Ira Bulger Read	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggs	Andrew Jackson Malone
William Dean Malone	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggs	Andrew Jackson Malone
Patricia (Harl) White	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggd	Andrew Jackson Malone
Stephen Rice	4 <sup>th</sup> ggs	David Rollin Malone
Pamela Tuttle	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	David Rollin Malone
Edward Wesley Campbell	4 <sup>th</sup> ggs	David Rollin Malone
Netta (Sims) Easter	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggd	Benjamin Franklin Malone
James N. Price	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggs	Benjamin Franklin Malone
Flossie (Jordan) Price	Wife of 4 <sup>th</sup> ggs	Benjamin Franklin Malone
Patrick Burris	5 <sup>th</sup> ggs	Benjamin Franklin Malone
Betty J. (Bennett) Easling	Wife of 4 <sup>th</sup> ggs	Benjamin Franklin Malone
Joan Ione (Simon) Gardner	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	Benjamin Franklin Malone
Bernetta (Roeder) Davis	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggd	Emily Malone
James Roeder	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggs	Emily Malone
Patricia Helen Malone	2 <sup>nd</sup> ggd	John Malone III
Angela (Brown) Howard	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	Thomas Jefferson Malone
Jon Leslie Patton	4 <sup>th</sup> ggs	Thomas Jefferson Malone
Carol Ann (Gould) Hawley Adams	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggd	Thomas Jefferson Malone
Nancy Juliet (Browne) Wehner	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	Charles Malone
Sandra Lynette (Browne) Iglesia	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	Charles Malone

*The above list accounts for all of John's known adult children.*

### JAMES MALONE, SENIOR'S DESCENDANTS

Descendant	Relationship to JAMES Sr	Child Descended from
Betty J. (Williams) Vernon Gustafson	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggd	Absalom M. Malone
Beverley Audrey (Malone) Lundak	2 <sup>nd</sup> ggd	Absalom M. Malone
Delores Eleanor (Malone) Carwitz	2 <sup>nd</sup> ggd	Absalom M. Malone
Clovis Dewitt Malone	ggs	Absalom M. Malone
Pamala C. (Lundak) Rotty	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggd	Absalom M. Malone
Diana (Carwitz) Stein	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggd	Absalom M. Malone
Eathel Pauline (Malone) Waltman	2 <sup>nd</sup> ggd	Absalom M. Malone
Paul Steven Malone	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggd	Absalom M. Malone
M. J. Vandivier	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggd	Alfred Malone
Annie (Wiley) Malone	Wife of 2 <sup>nd</sup> ggs	Elijah Malone
Marguerite Mayre (Malone) Madden	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	Elijah Malone
Minnie Edna (Griesemer) Malone	Wife of ggs	Elijah Malone
Carol Michelle (Maben) Gibson	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	Elijah Malone
Thomas Hicks	2 <sup>nd</sup> ggs	Elijah Malone
John Robert Jahries & wife, Judy	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggs & wife	Eliza Ann Malone
Ronald G. Schuyler	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	George W. Malone
Judy (Leibering) Kendall	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	Henry H. Malone
Karen (Hurley) Wolf	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	Henry H. Malone
Judy Theiss	Niece of wife of 2 <sup>nd</sup> ggs	James Malone, Junior
Ron Weisgerber	3 <sup>rd</sup> ggs	James Malone, Junior
Clarence Joseph Malone	ggs	John Malone
Susan (Miller) Candee	Wife of 3 <sup>rd</sup> ggs	John Malone
Elizabeth A. Gaines	5 <sup>th</sup> ggd	John Malone
Marilyn Cahall (Malone) Greenfield	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	John Malone
Randolph Scofield Malone	4 <sup>th</sup> ggs	John Malone
Rick Hensley (& wife, Liz Winingear)	4 <sup>th</sup> ggs	John Malone
Rita (Sturm) Pawley	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	John Malone
Cara DeFrancesco	5 <sup>th</sup> ggd	John Malone
Patricia (Crawford) Marquez	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	John Malone
Cindy (Simmons) Wiltermood	4 <sup>th</sup> ggd	Permelia Malone
Avon Schwab	Husband of ggd of the gs's 2 <sup>nd</sup> wife	Thomas J. Malone
Ross Brand	Husband of 5 <sup>th</sup> ggd	William A. J. Malone
Cliff Gobin	4 <sup>th</sup> ggs	William A. J. Malone
Lorna Ivy Townsend	Wife of 5 <sup>th</sup> ggs	William A. J. Malone

*The list above accounts for all of James' known adult children.*

# The Village Blacksmith

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

A TRIBUTE TO OUR FIVE KNOWN GENERATIONS OF BLACKSMITH ANCESTORS,  
AS LISTED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE.

UNDER a spreading chestnut-tree  
The village smithy stands;  
The smith, a mighty man is he,  
With large and sinewy hands;  
And the muscles of his brawny arms  
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long,  
His face is like the tan;  
His brow is wet with honest sweat,  
He earns whate'er he can,  
And looks the whole world in the face,  
For he owes not any man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,  
You can hear his bellows blow;  
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,  
With measured beat and slow,  
Like a sexton ringing the village bell,  
When the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school  
Look in at the open door;  
They love to see the flaming forge,  
And hear the bellows roar,  
And catch the burning sparks that fly  
Like chaff from a threshing-floor.

He goes on Sunday to the church,  
And sits among his boys;  
He hears the parson pray and preach,  
He hears his daughter's voice,  
Singing in the village choir,  
And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice,  
Singing in Paradise!  
He needs must think of her once more,  
How in the grave she lies;  
And with his hard, rough hand he wipes  
A tear out of his eyes.

Toiling,---rejoicing,---sorrowing,  
Onward through life he goes;  
Each morning sees some task begin,  
Each evening sees it close;  
Something attempted, something done,  
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,  
For the lesson thou hast taught!  
Thus at the flaming forge of life  
Our fortunes must be wrought;  
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped  
Each burning deed and thought.



A sketch by William O. Stevens,  
from his book *Discovering Long Island*.

## Generation 1

**Johann Wilhelm Jager** (1737-1823). Following the death of his father, Heinrich Jager (1715-1748), he was apprenticed to become a blacksmith in 1749 at Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to his stepmother's father, John Heggendorn.

## Generation 2

**John Hunter, Junior** (1762-ca 1835), son of Johann Wilhelm Jager, who in 1808 was the first blacksmith of Owensville, Gibson County, Indiana, a trade that he learned from his father and passed on to his grandchildren.

## Generation 3

**Thomas J. Malone, Senior** (1816-1871), son of James Malone and Christiana Hunter, was the first blacksmith of Poseyville, Indiana.

**Absalom M. Malone** (1823-1901), son of James Malone and Christiana Hunter, worked with Thomas J. Malone in Poseyville, Indiana. He established a blacksmith shop in Crossville, Illinois in the late 1870s.

**Henry Harrison Malone** (1827-1900), son of James Malone and Christiana Hunter, is found listed as a blacksmith in an 1882 directory of Posey County, Indiana.

**George W. Malone** (1831-1865), son of James Malone and Christiana Hunter, apprenticed as a blacksmith with Absalom in Poseyville, Indiana.

## Generation 4

**Alexander Malone** (1834-1897), likely son of Charles Malone and an unknown mother (grandson of John Malone, Junior). He worked as a blacksmith in Uniontown, Kentucky. During the Civil War, he also served as blacksmith in the Union Army as a member of Company H, 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Missouri Calvary.

**James A. Malone, Senior** (1843-after 1880), son of Thomas J. Malone, Senior and Mary Ann Bane. In 1878, at the time of the birth of his namesake son, his occupation was listed as blacksmith. At the 1880 Census he was working as engineer.

**Thomas J. Malone, Junior** (1858-1912), son of Thomas J. Malone, Senior and Mary Ann Bane, continued the tradition of his father.

**Thomas J. Malone** (1850-1885), son of John Malone and Nancy Skelton, worked as a blacksmith in Uniontown, Kentucky together with Alexander Malone. He was shot dead in the streets of Uniontown while attempting to collect on a debt.

**William Thomas Malone** (1858-1913), son of Absalom M. Malone and Permelia Williams, worked as a blacksmith that specialized in shoeing trotting horses used in harness racing.

**Stephan A. Douglas Malone** (1869-1926), son of Absalom M. Malone and Permelia Williams. When he died he was working as a blacksmith for Eagle-Picher Lead Company in East Saint Louis, Illinois.

## Generation 5

**James A. Malone, Junior** (1878-?), son of James A. Malone and Elizabeth Coontz. In the 1910 Census he is working as a blacksmith in Carmi, Illinois.

**Paul Edward Malone** (1888-1967), son of William Thomas Malone and Minnie Russell. He listed his occupation as blacksmith before joining the Coast Artillery Corps in 1912, and also listed his occupation as blacksmith (retired) in 1961 when he applied for residence at the Washington Soldiers' Home and Colony in Orting, Washington.

*Please accept my apologies if I have overlooked anyone that deserves to be included on this list. There are doubtless many Hunters that would be included on a more comprehensive listing.*

“There are only two lasting bequests  
we can give our children –  
one is roots,  
and the other, wings.”

HODDING S. CARTER

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